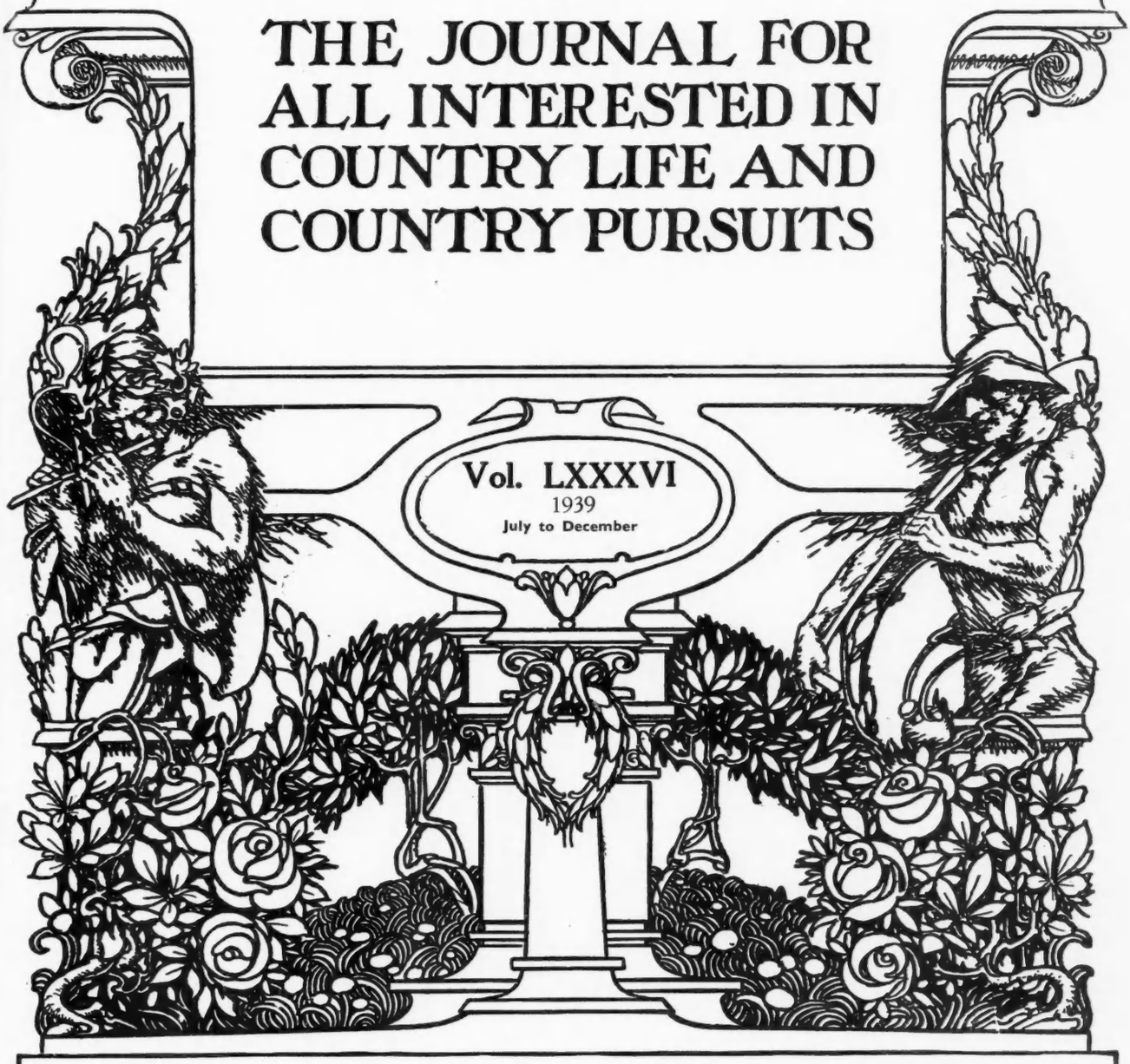
COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE AND COUNTRY PURSUITS



Vol. LXXXVI
1939
July to December

LONDON
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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," *Southampton Street, Strand, London.*

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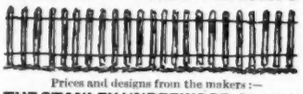
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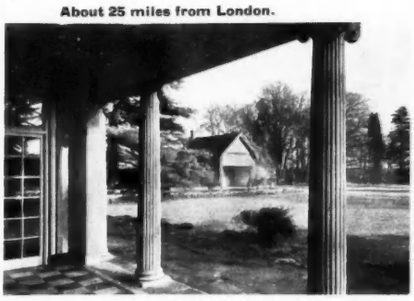
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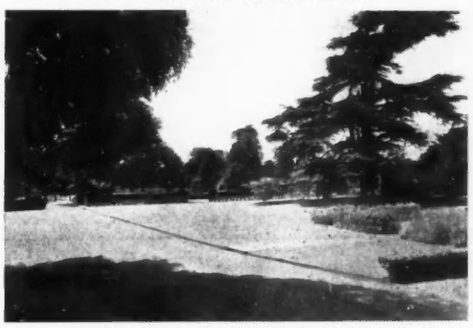
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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on page iii.)

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DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Approached by a carriage drive with Lodge at entrance.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom; modern conveniences.

Stabling. Garage. Nicely timbered Gardens. With **hard tennis court;** paddock and woodland.

FOR SALE WITH 20 ACRES

Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,131.)

HANTS *£7,750*

Exceptional opportunity.

Fine Sporting District, a short drive from Bournemouth.

A Country House of Distinction

*of Elizabethan Character, well-appointed and modernised with Central Heating, Main Water and Electricity, etc. 4 spacious reception rooms, a dozen bedrooms, bathrooms, compact offices, etc. Ample Stabling, Garages, Good Farmery, etc. Beautifully placed on dry soil, **facing South with Views to the Isle of Wight,** and approached by a long, winding avenue carriage drive, and surrounded by Delightful Gardens and*

Woodlands, etc., of 130 Acres

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER.

ONLY £4,750

SURREY HIGHLANDS

Secluded position close to Commonlands

700ft. up. South aspect. Far-reaching views.

Early Georgian Style Residence



The subject of a special article in "Country Life"

4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Up-to-date and labour-saving. Main services. Central Heating. Parquet Floors, etc.

FINELY TIMBERED GARDENS

with paved terraces, sunk rose garden, yew hedges, hard tennis court, etc.—5 ACRES.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,252.)

FOR SALE

The scene of Thomas Hardy's novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd."

WATERSTON MANOR, DORCHESTER

This Uniquely Beautiful Old Jacobean Manor House

The Subject of illustrated articles in architectural books and in "Country Life."

In first-rate order, having been remarkably well cared for by the Owner.

Good hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms (5 with fitted lav. basins), 3 bathrooms. Complete domestic offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating throughout.
Excellent Water Supply (mains available).
Gravel Soil.

Particularly Charming and Inexpensive Gardens, with Old Yew Hedges, pleached alley, etc.

Stabling. Garage.

The Residence stands in an Estate of about

334 ACRES

INTERSECTED BY A TROUT STREAM

First-rate Hunting Country.

The Agricultural portion of the property is Let and produces an Income of over £450 p.a. Outgoings very moderate.



Full Particulars of the Sole Agents, OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

In a delightful District on the borders of Wiltshire.

1½ Hours Express Service to London

For Sale in unexpected circumstances, an exceedingly Attractive and Compact Residential Property with a

DIGNIFIED EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

carefully restored, and in first-rate order. It contains a handsome suite of reception rooms, about 16 bedrooms, several bathrooms, etc.; and stands in

Attractive Gardens and a Small Park

Ample Garage accommodation and several Cottages.

The Estate, which extends to about

450 ACRES

Affords attractive Shooting.

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,063.)

RURAL SUSSEX — DAILY REACH OF TOWN

Convenient for Haywards Heath and Horsham, and only a short drive from the South Downs and Sea.

OCCUPYING A WONDERFUL POSITION, FACING SOUTH AND COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS



THIS WELL-APPOINTED AND UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.
Main electricity and water. Central heating.
Many thousands of pounds spent on it in recent years.

STABLING. SQUASH COURT. 3 COTTAGES.

Finely timbered grounds, pasture, extensive woods.

145 Acres

For SALE by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,002.) Personally inspected.

CHILTERN HILLS

A Delightful Old Country House of Character in Beautifully Timbered Grounds, with pleasant rural outlook, whilst only 45 minutes from Town.



Possessing original period features; and up-to-date with parquet floors, lavatory basins in bedrooms. Main Services. Central Heating, etc.

Lounge Hall, 4 reception, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garages. Fine Old Walled Gardens of 5 Acres.

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,069.)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Telephone No.: Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., 12, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

HERTS—BUCKS BORDERS

Unrivalled position, 800ft. up. London 30 miles.

FOR SALE.

A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE



delightfully situated in the most beautiful and secluded part of the Chiltern Hills and right away from any modern building development.

10 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 reception rooms. Central heating, main electricity and water. Modern drainage.

Garage. 2 Cottages. Farmery.

Well timbered and matured Gardens and Grounds, woodland and pasture; in all

ABOUT 112 ACRES

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH 8 ACRES.

All further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. Personally inspected and recommended. (C.6499.)

£3,750 WITH 4 ACRES—£5,500 WITH 9 ACRES

FAVOURITE HAYWARDS HEATH DISTRICT.

THIS SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE



the subject of a special article in *Country Life.*

Beautifully placed on a common, immune from spoliation and with a wonderful view.

5–7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fine lounge, good hall, 2 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, etc.

Co.'s electricity installed and water available. Central heating, etc.

GARAGE. FINE OLD OAK-BEAMED COTTAGE.

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.2501.).

NORFOLK

In the cream of the Shooting district and secluded in 5 ACRES in a fine old Town.

AN EASY RUN TO NEWMARKET WITH EXCELLENT TRAINS AND WITH TROUT-FISHING IN THE GROUNDS.

TO BE SOLD

A most perfectly and tastefully appointed HOUSE, the subject of an outlay of thousands.



11 bed and dressing, 4 bath and 4 reception rooms, servants' hall.

All Co.'s services.

Central heating.

Large Garage and 2 superior Cottages.

BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED MATURED GROUNDS WITH RIVER INTERSECTING.

Owner's Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A. 5282.)

SOUTH SLOPE, HOLMBURY HILL

BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILABLE POSITION AMIDST PRIVATE ESTATES.

GENUINE TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE

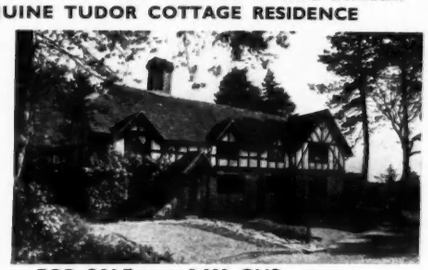
4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen. Main water. Electric light.

LODGE.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

¾ ACRE GARDEN



FOR SALE. 3,000 GNS.

Joint Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1; and H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Estate Offices, Godalming, Surrey. (C. 1597.)

Telegrams: TURLORAN, Audley London.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone: Gros. 2838 (3 lines).

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT £7,000 *BY DIRECTION OF SIR EDWARD MOUNTAIN, BART., J.P.*

MILL HOUSE, BOURNE END

LAWNS SWEEPING TO PICTURESQUE REACH OF THE THAMES between COOKHAM AND MARLOW

(Near Upper Thames Sailing Club.)

LOUNGE, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,

14 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS (Lavatory Basins),

7 BATHROOMS, SHOWER, MODERN OFFICES.

Central heating and constant hot water, main electricity, gas. Water.



BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

Rose, herbaceous and walled fruit and kitchen gardens, orchard.

ROCK AND WATER GARDENS; STREAM.

Heated SWIMMING POOL, wet and dry BOATHOUSES.

HARD AND GRASS COURTS.

Garages, stabling, cottage, lodge, chauffeur's rooms.

10 ACRES

OR WITH 16 ADDITIONAL ACRES OF PASTURE, ALSO WITH LONG RIVER FRONTAGE.

SOLE AGENTS: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.





NEAR RIPON AND HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE SMALL FREEHOLD ESTATE IN A SPORTING COUNTRY.

LUCAN HOUSE, SHAROW, RIPON

67 ACRES

Standing in charming timbered grounds. Well-built Residence; central heating, Esse cooker and water heater, acetylene gas (main electricity available); Co.'s water, modern drainage. First-class order.

4 reception rooms, billiard room, 11 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ample domestic accommodation. Economical Garden; Stabling, Heated Garages; Farmery (Let), 4 service Cottages. Hunting with the Bedale and Y. and A. Hounds. *Ripon Station 1 mile. London 4½ hours.*

FOR SALE complete with furniture, linen, cutlery, etc. Immediate Possession.

Apply **O. A. OWEN, Land Agent, Snape Castle, Bedale, Yorks.**

BEAUTIFUL SUSSEX

Within easy daily reach of London.



In rural situation away from noise of traffic.

REPLICA OF TUDOR COTTAGE, with lounge, 2 or 3 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms (3 with fitted wash basins). Beautiful bathroom. Partial central heating: Company's water and electricity.

PRETTY GARDENS, lawns and paddock; in all about 5½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £2,750

Agents: **A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO., ESTATE OFFICES, THREE BRIDGES.** (Crawley 528).

Telephones: Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON
LONDON

Telegrams: "Submit, London."

SUSSEX

A GENUINE PERIOD HOUSE IN FAULTLESS ORDER THROUGHOUT

EASY DAILY REACH. CONVENIENT TO THE COAST.





A Beautifully-fitted House with panelled reception rooms, oak floors, lavatory basins in bedrooms, and all other modern conveniences.

LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 11 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES

Co.'s electric light and power. Central heating. Independent hot water supply.

GARAGE 2 CARS. GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

Beautifully-timbered undulating Grounds with paved walks, rose garden, hard tennis court and pastureland (producing £40 p.a.); in all about

48 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT MODERATE PRICE

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

UNDER 25 MILES WEST OF TOWN

A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN A SMALL PARK

Galleried hall, 3 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted lavatory basins, h. and c.), 5 bathrooms, model domestic offices.

Central heating throughout. All services.

GARAGES FOR 5 CARS (with men's rooms and bathroom over). COTTAGE. STABLING.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

with Hard Tennis Court and Well-timbered Paddocks; in all

ABOUT 100 ACRES

(Would be divided).

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

STANWAY

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SEAT OF THE EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.

A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF AN ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

Suite of excellent reception rooms, 12 principal bedrooms, and 5 bathrooms, ample staff accommodation, day and night nurseries.

Co.'s electricity. Central heating.

GARAGES. 5 COTTAGES. 2 FLATS.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

in keeping with the Residence.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

SHOOTING OVER NEARLY 3,000 ACRES OF THE ESTATE CAN BE OBTAINED.

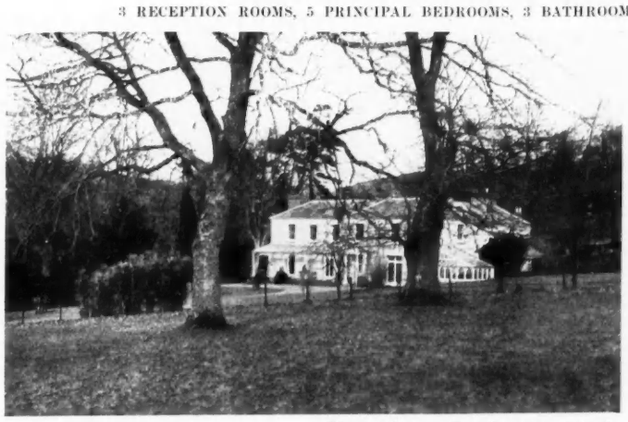
Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

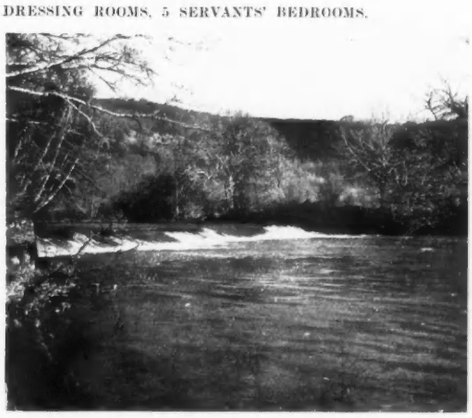
TWO AND A HALF MILES OF DEVON SALMON FISHING

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED SMALL SPORTING PROPERTY

COMMANDING SOUTH ASPECT OVER THE UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 2 DRESSING ROOMS, 5 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.





Electricity. Good water supply. Modern Drainage.

GARAGE AND STABLING. 2 COTTAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT.

Very pleasant Gardens and Grounds, well timbered and easy to maintain, beyond which is parklike pastureland bordering the river. Some of the finest Salmon-fishing in the district for 2½ miles from both banks goes with the property. The land is let and produces an income of £160 per annum.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 259 ACRES

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

14, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Telephone: Grosvenor 1441 (three lines.)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

500 FEET UP IN BUCKS WITH UNSPOILT SOUTH ASPECT

Only 40 minutes from Town.

CHARMING REPLICA OF THE ELIZABETHAN PERIOD

Superbly appointed and in Perfect Order.

6–7 BEDROOMS.
3 WELL-FITTED BATHROOMS.
HALL.
DRAWING ROOM and DINING ROOM.
EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.



Main Electric Light, Gas and Water. Complete Central Heating.

PICTURESQUE GUEST COTTAGE.

3 GARAGES and Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS

with woodland and HARD TENNIS COURT, in all about

8 ACRES

REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Illustrated particulars from WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR BRISTOL. IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT—HIGH UP OVERLOOKING CLIFTON DOWNS

BEAUTIFULLY-APPOINTED STONE-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

IN PERFECT ORDER WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE; PASSENGER LIFT; CONSTANT HOT WATER
ALL MAIN SERVICES; CHOICE FIREPLACES.

6 BEDROOMS. 2 BATHROOMS. 3 VERY FINE RECEPTION ROOMS. STAFF SITTING ROOM.
GARAGE FOR 4 CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT AN ACRE.

Recently the subject of enormous expenditure

A LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, London, W.1.

BERKSHIRE

CONVENIENT ASCOT AND SUNNINGDALE.



Beautifully appointed. Period features.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Adjoining other large estates.

13 bedrooms (or more), 6 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.
COTTAGE. GARAGE.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND PARK.

FOR SALE WITH 100 ACRES

WOULD BE DIVIDED.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

PERIOD MANOR HOUSE

IN SUSSEX, WITH LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE ASHDOWN FOREST.



£250 P.A. UNFURNISHED

7-8 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 reception.

Electric light. Main water. Central heating.

Recently renovated.

Perfect seclusion in centre of its own estate of

250 ACRES

A REAL GEM.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE SOUTH DOWNS AND THE SEA

An hour from London by express trains.



LOVELY OLD-WORLD HOUSE

10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

Fitted washbasins. Radiators. Main services. Luxurious appointments and panelling.

FARMERY. COTTAGES.

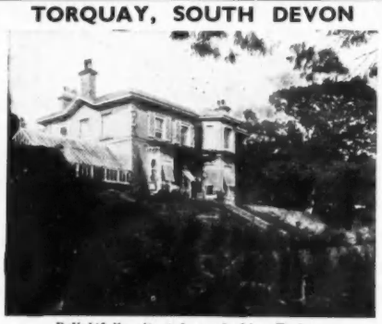
PERFECT GARDENS.

Ornamental water. Hard tennis court.

FOR SALE WITH 27 ACRES

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

TORQUAY, SOUTH DEVON



Delightfully situated, overlooking Torbay.

FOR SALE.—A charming detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE (accommodation on 2 floors); 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
GARAGE AND COTTAGE. ALL MAIN SERVICES.
GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1 ACRE.
Terrace walks. Tennis court. Walled kitchen garden, etc.
Agents, G. R. SMITH & SON, F.A.I., 9, Strand, Torquay.

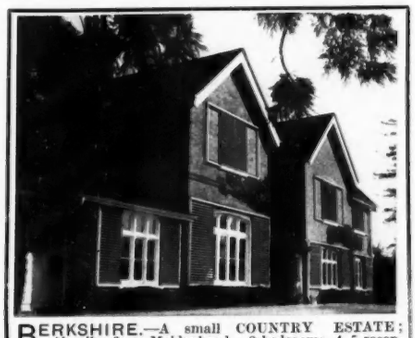
BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).

GLOS. (Cheltenham, 2 miles).—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE, standing high, with magnificent views. Hall, 2 reception rooms, sun room, 4 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc. Excellent garage: garden and small paddock. Electric light; good water supply. Vacant possession.
PRICE £1,350
Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (K. 86.)

GLOS. (in small Cotswold town).—Attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with Company's water, electric light, gas and main drainage. 4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Garage; stabling. Garden with tennis court.
PRICE £1,750 OR OFFER
Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (G. 245).

ON SOUTHERN COTSWOLDS.—Charming stone-built COTSWOLD COTTAGE-RESIDENCE, recently modernised and in excellent repair. Entrance lobby, lounge, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, attic, etc. Stone-built Garage. Attractive gardens with tennis lawn.
PRICE £1,250
Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (W. 329.)



BERKSHIRE.—A small COUNTRY ESTATE; 4½ miles from Maidenhead. 9 bedrooms, 4–5 reception, 2 bathrooms. Stabling and outbuildings. 3 Cottages and Farm. About 16 ACRES in all. FREEHOLD £6,500.
Sole Agents: **J. EWART GILKES & PARTNERS, 52, Davies Street, W.1.**

FOR SALE.—BARN, centuries old, oak framed, tiled roof, situated 28 miles from London.—Particulars "A.467," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2–10, Tavistock Street, London, W.C.2.

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.: Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

VIEWS OVER FRENSHAM POND.

SURREY-HANTS BORDERS

3 MILES FROM FARNHAM WITH EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE. *350FT. UP ON SANDY SOIL WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.*





EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED AT A GREAT EXPENSE.

THE HOUSE STANDS IN THE CENTRE OF AN ISLAND SITE OF

30 ACRES

WELL WOODED AND SHELTERED.

LOUNGE HALL AND 3 RECEPTION ROOMS. 15 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. 6 BATHROOMS. COMPLETE OFFICES.

VITA GLASS IN ALL WINDOWS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER.

MODERN DRAINAGE. GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

THE GARDENS ARE VERY ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT

AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN AND ARE OF CONSIDERABLE NATURAL BEAUTY; 2 HARD TENNIS COURTS, BADMINTON COURT; RANGE OF GLASS.

WOODLAND BELT OF 11 ACRES. GRASS AND ARABLE FIELDS.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION LATER

Further particulars from the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (21,304.)

IN LOTS **CHESHIRE** FREEHOLD

Prestbury 2½ miles. Wilmslow and Alderley Edge 3 miles. With good train service to Manchester 15 miles and Macclesfield 5½ miles.

THE WELL-KNOWN

MOTTRAM HALL ESTATE

including the beautiful Early XVIIIth Century Residence

MOTTRAM HALL.

2 halls, 3 reception rooms with Adam features, oak-panelled billiards room, 17 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete offices.

PRIVATE CHAPEL.

Main electric light.
Ample water.
Central heating and drainage.



CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Protective Woodland and 3 Lakes. Garage for 6 and Cottage. VACANT POSSESSION WITH 26 ACRES (more land if desired.)

Also

the fine MOTTRAM PARK OF 105 ACRES, and THE "OLD HALL" DAIRY FARM of 151½ ACRES with Period House, ample buildings and woodlands.

15 VALUABLE BUILDING SITES (some with water or electricity).

3 COTTAGES.

In all

ABOUT 310 ACRES

which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., and J. R. BRIDGFORD & SONS (acting in conjunction) at The Angel Hotel, Macclesfield, on TUESDAY, JULY 11th, 1939, at 6.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. MARCH, PEARSON & GREEN, 1, Dickinson Street West, Manchester, 2. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1: J. R. BRIDGFORD AND SONS, Martins Bank Buildings, 10, Norfolk Street, Manchester 2.

UNFURNISHED LEASE FOR DISPOSAL ON REASONABLE TERMS

BETWEEN EAST GRINSTEAD AND HAYWARDS HEATH

Only 30 miles from London in beautiful Country.

Within 3 miles of Ashdown Forest. South aspect.

THIS ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

In splendid order, containing:

11 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,

8 BATHROOMS,

3 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS,

BILLIARDS ROOM and 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,

WINTER GARDEN.



Main electric light and water. Central heating.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGES.

2 LODGES AND 6 COTTAGES.

HOME FARM (let).

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS,

Swimming Pool, Hard and Grass Courts and park: in all about

345 ACRES

forming an excellent Shoot (about 800 pheasants usually reared).

LARGE LAKE AFFORDING BOATING AND COARSE FISHING.

Strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1; (30,210.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

'Phone: Grosvenor 2861.
'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1

Inspected and strongly recommended. £3,500.

WEST MALVERN (800ft. up, magnificent position, lovely views).—Well-built RESIDENCE, of brick and stone, in excellent order.
3 reception, bathroom, 9 bed and dressing rooms.
Main water, electric light and drainage.
GARAGE FOR 2. TENNIS LAWN.
Charming gardens on hillside; glasshouse.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (19,722.)

EAST SUSSEX (3 miles Robertsbridge, excellent rail service; 6 miles sea; secluded but not isolated).—FOR SALE, at very reasonable price, a wonderful
EARLY TUDOR HOUSE
with open fireplaces, old carved beams, panelling, wrought-iron gates, etc.; all in excellent order.
LOUNGE HALL. 3 RECEPTION.
9 BEDROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS.
Main electricity and gas. Central heating.
BARN (affording accommodation for several cars).
STABLING, Etc.
DELIGHTFUL TERRACED GARDENS, kitchen garden and paddock, with STREAM and WATERFALL.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (19,675.)

£4,750 with 50 ACRES.
£5,500 with 100 ACRES.
IN THE LOVELY COUNTRY BETWEEN
THREE BRIDGES AND HORSHAM
On southern slope, 250ft. up, charming views.
EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE
10-12 bedrooms, bathroom, 4 reception rooms, loggia.
Main electric light. Telephone. Excellent water.
Garage. Stabling. Farmery.
NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, masses of rhododendrons, pastureland and 40 acres of woods.
Ponds stocked with fish.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (19.)

Inspected and strongly recommended.
GUILDFORD (1½ miles; overlooking pretty common).—A particularly well built RESIDENCE, secluded but not isolated.
3 reception rooms. Bathroom. 6 bedrooms.
Central heating. All main services. Garage. Stable.
Charming grounds of 2½ ACRES; double tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock, etc.
£2,750 FREEHOLD.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (19,195.)

REDUCED PRICE. MIGHT LET UNFURNISHED.
HOUR'S EXPRESS RAIL LONDON
Excellent Sporting district.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN PARK.
Good hall, 4 reception, 4 bathrooms, 10-14 bedrooms.
Main electricity and water. Central heating.
STABLING FOR 6. GARAGES. COTTAGES.
BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS, hard tennis court, first-class grazing. 80 ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (6541.)

£5,000 BARGAIN. 4 ACRES.
HASLEMERE (2 *miles town and station, 550ft. up on light soil*).
VERY SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE.
8-13 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large hall, 5 reception.
Central heating. Main electricity.
GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGE.
Nicely timbered and shrubbed grounds, kitchen garden, etc.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (6655.)

£1,950. 4 ACRES.
COTSWOLDS (*beautiful views; excellent rail services*).
CHARMING STONE HOUSE
3 reception. Bathroom. 7-8 bedrooms.
Central heating. Gas. Excellent water.
GARAGES. 2 COTTAGES.
Lovely but inexpensive gardens, rockeries, tennis court, kitchen garden, paddock and woodland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (16,192.)

UPSET PRICE £1,000
THE CROFT, ASH GREEN, SURREY
Few minutes' walk station, 7 miles Guildford, 4½ miles Farnham. About a mile from the Hog's Back.
WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE
standing 100 yards from road.
3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms.
Co.'s water. Gas. Wired electric light. Central heating.
Garage for 2. Large workshop, etc.
Nicely laid-out gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.
IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES
The above will be offered by AUCTION, on the property, at 3 p.m., on July 7th, 1939.
Auctioneers: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1.

70 ACRES. Only £5,500.
£20,000 *spent on property in recent years.*
CARDIGAN BAY
Lovely views over, near sandy beach; excellent condition.
GOOD MODERN RESIDENCE
15 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hall, 4 reception.
Electric light. Central heating. "Esse" cooker.
GARAGES. STABLING. FARMERY. COTTAGES.
Nicely timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, good pasture, and small area arable.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,595.)

HANTS *80 minutes Waterloo. Rural position on gravel, 350ft. up.* **£4,000**
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
modernised and in good order throughout. Facing South.
Lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms.
Central heating. Main water. Electric light. "Aga" cooker.
Garage for 3. Stabling. 1 (or 3) Cottages.
Delightful Grounds, 2 tennis courts, kitchen garden, paddock, 4 Acres; 8-Acre meadow available, making total of 12 ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (18,409.)

Telephone: Regent 0911 (3 lines).

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

ALSO AT RUGBY, OXFORD, BIRMINGHAM & CHIPPING NORTON

Telephone: Regent 0911 (3 lines).

MID-OXFORDSHIRE
IN THE CENTRE OF HEYTHROP HUNT
1½ hours from Paddington, 600ft. above sea level on gravel soil, under 20 miles from Oxford. Fishing and Golf readily obtainable.



The Residence, which is stone-built, is in splendid order and contains 4 sitting rooms (all of good size), 8 bedrooms, bathroom, servants' hall.
Electric light. Main water. Telephone.
STABLING for 9 horses. *COTTAGE* (6 rooms).
Fine old Gardens with HARD TENNIS COURT, kitchen garden, lawns, etc. Also orchard and paddock. Total area about
5 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500 OR NEAR OFFER
Recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.14,135.)

HIGH HAMPSHIRE
UPSET PRICE OF £20 AN ACRE FOR ABOUT 1,050 ACRES, OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH UPWARDS OF 100 ACRES.
THE WELL-KNOWN "BIGHTON WOOD ESTATE" NEAR ALRESFORD

In a lovely district, 53 miles from London.
The House occupies a delightful position 450ft. up, with Southern aspect, commanding extensive views.
13 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 6 attics and 4 reception rooms.
Electric Light and Central Heating.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.
The Estate is beautifully timbered and affords excellent shooting.
THERE ARE 2 FARMS, A SMALL HOLDING AND 12 COTTAGES.
HUNTING with the H.H. and Golf at Alresford.



FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN JULY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. HOUSEMAN & Co., 6, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.2.
Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1; and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

91-93, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 4583.



THE HOME OF A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

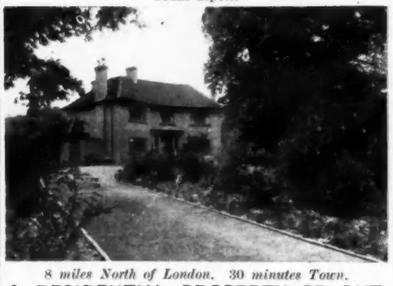


IN THE LOVELY VILLAGE OF ODIHAM, HANTS
Renowned for its social amenities, a short motor run of Guildford, Basingstoke, Reading and Alton.
A GEORGIAN HOUSE. IN AN ARTIST'S GARDEN
With every modern convenience, but retaining its atmosphere.
Wide hall, cloak room, 3 reception rooms (painted walls and ceilings), 7 bed and dressing (3 with basins h. and c.), 3 bathrooms. Separate annexe. Also Gardener's Cottage.
Co.'s electricity and all main services. Central heating throughout.
Lovely Old English Garden under an Acre (additional land rented). Freehold.
£3,400 IMMEDIATE APPLICATION ESSENTIAL
Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents: WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., 91-93, Baker Street, W.1.

A. S. FRANKLIN

ROXETH CORNER, HARROW.
Telephone: BYRon 3266.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE
Secluded and rural position in a private road. 250ft. up. South aspect.



8 miles North of London. 30 minutes Town.
A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF OUTSTANDING MERIT.—Architect designed. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms with oak panelling, cloakroom. Handsome oak staircase to 4 bedrooms and usual offices.
Central heating throughout. All main services.
Detached Garage; picturesque well-timbered Garden, tennis court, ornamental pond, oak trees and orchard.
½ ACRE.
All in perfect condition and strongly recommended.
PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD

FOR SALE.—Fine FREEHOLD HOUSE. Grounds, 1 Acre. 3 reception. Modern amenities. Situated Shaftesbury, a war-time safety area. Worth £3,500; accept £1,800.—COAKER, Organist, Shaftesbury.

ESTATE HARRODS OFFICES

'Phone: Ken. 1490
'Grams: "Estate Harrods, London."

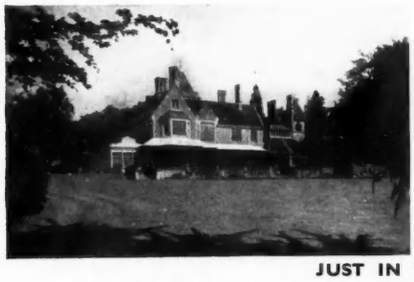
KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE,
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet and Haslemere. Riviera Offices.

ON BIDBOROUGH RIDGE BETWEEN PENSHURST AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS c.48.

Wonderful views to Ashdown Forest and over the Weald of Kent. A Miniature Estate with Home Farm, Cottages, and about 100 Acres.

HANDSOME STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE



In splendid order throughout and replete with central heating, parquet floors, Co.'s electric light and power, main water and approved drainage.

Galleried hall, suite of 5 fine reception rooms and heated Winter Garden and Palm Court, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms and boudoir, 7 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, appropriate ground floor domestic offices.

Garages with rooms over. 4 excellent Cottages. Outbuildings.

HOME FARM.

LUXURIANTLY-TIMBERED GROUNDS

of great natural beauty, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, orchard.

ORNAMENTAL LAKE WITH BOATHOUSE.

Magnificent Parkland, in all about

100 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.



JUST IN THE MARKET ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. CRONK, High Street, Sevenoaks; and HARRODS, LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (*Tele.*: *Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806.)

GODALMING c.14

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING THE PLAYING FIELDS OF CHARTERHOUSE.



High and Healthy Situation, commanding Wonderful Views.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED at £225 P.A.
OPTION TO PURCHASE MIGHT BE HAD

MOST ATTRACTIVE

FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Containing:

Entrance and lounge hall, 4 reception, billiard room, 8 principal bed, 2 dressing rooms, staff rooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices.

Co.'s Services. Partial Central Heating. Constant Hot Water. Cesspool Drainage.

LODGE. GARAGE (3 cars). STABLING. OUTBUILDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS ABOUT 5 ACRES



Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (*Tele.*: *Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 803.)

PICTURESQUE HOUSE OF TUDOR ORIGIN c.12

Adjoining Hertford Corporation lands. In commanding situation overlooking Valley of the River Beane.



50 TO 55 MINUTES FROM KING'S CROSS AND LIVERPOOL STREET.

CHARMING AND WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE

4 reception, 8 bed, 2 bath.

Central Heating. All Main Services.

GARAGE for 2. SQUASH RACKETS COURT. STABLE.

WELL-TIMBERED TERRACED GROUNDS

intersected by the river and covering about

3 ACRES

Fishing, Hunting, Golf and Shooting.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, or AUCTION JULY 11TH.



Sole Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (*Tele.*: *Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 803.)

PRIVATE GATEWAY TO THE BEAUTIFUL OXSHOTT WOODS AND HEATH c.4.

ONLY £3,000

8 mins. Station. Immune from building encroachment.



FASCINATING

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

Large lounge hall, 3 good reception, 8 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms.

LARGE GARAGE with chauffeur's flat above. STABLING, Etc.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Co.'s Water. Modern drainage.

REALLY CHARMING GROUNDS.

Tennis and croquet lawns, exceptionally fine kitchen garden, wide herbaceous borders, etc.

IN ALL 2 ACRES



Recommended as something really unique by HARRODS, LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (*Tele.*: *Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806.)

LYNTON AND LYNMOUTH c.6.

Lovely situation, midst the Hills of North Devon.



SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

of pleasing design and very easily run.

Hall, 2 good reception, 5 bedrooms, bath, excellent kitchen with Aga stove, etc.

Good water supply by gravitation. Modern drainage.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Useful buildings.

ABOUT 25 ACRES

with well-fenced fields, productive kitchen garden, etc.

FREEHOLD ONLY £1,800

VERY LOW RATES.



Sole Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (*Tele.*: *Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 817.)

BOURNEMOUTH:
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
R. ALEC HAMBRO.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.

BRIGHTON:
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

BY DIRECTION OF GLENDOWN ESTATES COY.

SUSSEX

ASHDOWN FOREST COUNTRY

3½ *MILES FROM EAST GRINSTEAD.* 33 *MILES FROM LONDON BY ROAD AND RAIL.*

THE REMAINDER OF THE

KIDBROOKE PARK ESTATE, FOREST ROW

INCLUDING THE VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

SOUTH LODGE

containing 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and domestic offices; Company's electricity and water, main drainage; 2½ acres garden and paddock; THE EXCELLENT HOME FARMHOUSE and MODEL DAIRY FARMBUILDINGS, with pasture land (24 acres); Company's water and electricity laid on. BRAMBLETYE DAIRY FARM with ample dairy farmbuildings, 2 cottages, and choice pasture, arable and meadow land (144 acres); Company's water laid on.

THE ANCIENT REMAINS OF BRAMBLETYE CASTLE

reputed James I period. HIGH WOOD, of over 61 acres, with frontage of about half-a-mile to the London to Eastbourne main road, and an arable field of over 8 ACRES. 2 cottages and gardens, woods, plantations and 3 arable enclosures, with long main-road frontages; the whole extending to an area of about

315 ACRES

A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THIS ESTATE IS SUITABLE FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING DEVELOPMENT.

FOX & SONS in conjunction with POWELL & PARTNER, LTD.

are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, in 10 Lots, at the CROWN HOTEL, EAST GRINSTEAD, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1939, at 3 o'clock precisely (unless previously Sold Privately).

Illustrated particulars, plan and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. HAWES & UDALL, 309/11, Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Or of the Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton and Brighton; Messrs. POWELL & PARTNER, LTD., Forest Row, Sussex.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

HAMPSHIRE

ABSOLUTE PRIVACY IN AN UNDEVELOPED DISTRICT.

9 miles from Southampton, 1½ miles from Hythe, on Southampton Water. Railway station at Dibden, 3¼ miles from Beaulieu Road Railway Station.

THE DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY,

PURLIEU ESTATE, DIBDEN PURLIEU

including

THE MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE

PURLIEU HOUSE

(as illustrated) standing on an eminence, with wonderful views, within grounds of natural beauty in the midst of matured plantations of well-grown pines, firs, cypresses and a variety of shrubs.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, sun lounge, conservatory, loggia, 10 bedrooms and dressing rooms, 2 fitted bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.
OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT.
EXCELLENT WELL-WATER SUPPLY.
COMPANY'S GAS.
STABLING. GARAGE for 2 CARS.



Other outbuildings.
Hard and grass tennis courts, beautiful gardens with lake, kitchen garden, 2 entrance lodges; area about 80 ACRES.

Also

THE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY,

PURLIEU FARM

with House, farmbuildings and 58 acres of arable and grassland.

The Estate is bounded on one side by a main road leading to Beaulieu, Lyndhurst and Hythe, and on two sides by lanes.

The whole covers an area of about

138 ACRES

To be SOLD by AUCTION, in 2 Lots, at the DOLPHIN HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1939, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars, plan and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. STANNARD, BOSANQUET & MICHAELSON, Eastcheap Buildings, 19, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton and Brighton.

BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

STANDING ON HIGH GROUND WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

TO BE SOLD.

This newly constructed

NORFOLK REED THATCHED

RESIDENCE

of artistic design and containing:

4 BEDROOMS.

EXPENSIVELY FITTED BATHROOM.

2 SITTING ROOMS.



MAID'S ROOM, KITCHEN AND OFFICES.

GARAGE.

Central heating.

Electric light.

1 ACRE.

REDUCED PRICE £1,975

FREEHOLD

For further particulars, apply FOX and SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

IN AN EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM AN INTERESTING MARKET TOWN; GOOD GOLFING AVAILABLE; FEW MILES FROM THE COAST.

TO BE SOLD,

This Very Attractive Small

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

standing in sheltered, timbered grounds and containing:

5 BEDROOMS. BATHROOM.

DRAWING ROOM.

PANELLED DINING ROOM.

STUDY.

GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.



GARAGE. GREENHOUSE.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS

laid out with

LAWNS, PERGOLAS AND HERBACEOUS BORDERS.

PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD

Particulars may be obtained of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-50, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. *Telephone: REGENT 2481.*

Owners of Country properties of good character desirous of selling are requested to send particulars to F. L. Mercer & Co., who will inspect and photograph free of charge. They deal solely in the sale of this class of property and have exceptional facilities for the prompt introduction of buyers.





A SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE OF CHARMING CHARACTER

44 ACRES with a 7-ACRE LAKE

Surrey-Sussex Borders. Under 30 miles London

BETWEEN LINGFIELD AND EAST GRINSTEAD

BEAUTIFULLY-APPOINTED HOUSE, 300ft. up, with superb views: lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards room. Oak floors and panelling, handsome decorative ceilings: 9 bedrooms, dressing room, 5 bathrooms; main drainage, electricity, gas and water, central heating; basins in bedrooms; spacious garage, 4 cottages, small home farm; lovely terraced gardens, HARD TENNIS COURT; boathouse and landing stage on lake; delightful woodland and pasture. A really fine Property in a marvellous situation.

TO BE SOLD AT A SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



THE ENCHANTING HOME OF

Mr. MICHAEL DAWN, the well-known interior decorator. 2 miles from

BEDFORD (1 hour London)

One of the best educational centres in the country.

AN "ULTRA-MODERN" HOUSE of really charming character; full of practical novelties and requiring very little furniture, so much having been built in as fixtures. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sunshine roofs; artistic decorations. *Main electricity and water. Running water in bedrooms.*

SPECIAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING EFFECTS.

Radiogram with extensions all over the house; 2 garages. EXQUISITELY PRETTY GARDENS and PADDOCK.

ONLY £2,950 with 3¼ ACRES

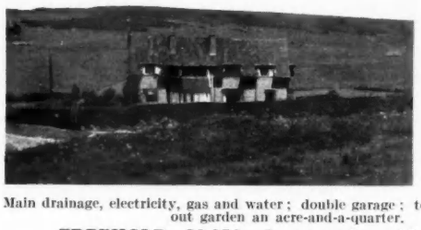
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SURROUNDED BY THE SUSSEX DOWNS

Unique and sheltered position a mile from bathing beach at Birling Gap and 4 miles west of Eastbourne.

A HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE DESIGN



occupying a picked situation with gate-way directly on to the Downs; on 2 floors only and equipped with labour-saving devices.

Oak-panelled hall, lounge 28ft. by 17ft., dining room, 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 bath-rooms.

Partial central heating.

Running water in bedrooms.

Main drainage, electricity, gas and water; double garage; tennis court; well laid out garden an acre-and-a-quarter.

FREEHOLD £3,950. Lower price with less land

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND STAPLEHURST

A lovely part of Kent; 40 MILES LONDON, and within easy reach of the coast.

OF GREAT ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

this beautiful XVIth Century timber-framed HOUSE retains all the associations of the past without any of its discomforts. It has been carefully restored and entirely modernised and is rich in original features; beamed ceilings and wall timbers exposed internally, quaint old fireplaces, 3 spacious and charming reception, 6 bedrooms, small dressing room, and 2 modern bathrooms.



Co.'s water, main electric light and power, central heating, septic tank drainage; garage.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, with about

1½ ACRES. £2,750

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

DORSET COAST NEAR SEATON BAY

350ft. with panoramic views over miles of country and glimpses of the sea from gardens. Golf. Hunting. Shooting. Fishing.



AN ESTATE IN MINIATURE OF 11 ACRES

entirely self-supporting; south views, close to quiet village, with long drive approach; entrance and inner halls, 2 large reception (one 28ft. long), sunny loggia, maids' sitting room, 6 good bedrooms, 2 well-appointed bathrooms, large playroom (could be used as double servants' bedroom).

Main electric light and Company's water laid on. Septic tank drainage. Partial central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Stabling, 2 stalls. Outhouses.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS

with specimen trees and shrubs, pretty bluebell wood, thousands of spring bulbs, flower and herbaceous borders, large orchard, greenhouse and frames 4 large paddocks.

Rates only £35 per annum.



A REALLY TEMPTING OFFER AT £3,900 FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

CIRCA 1740 A PERFECT SPECIMEN OF A SMALL GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

in quiet village about 6 miles Exeter with express trains to London and the West, essentially rural and protected from any undesirable building development.



YACHTING. BATHING.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.

HUNTING. 5 GOLF COURSES EASY REACH.

Mild climatic conditions.

Eminently suitable for the retired Colonial, Civil Servant, or Service Officer.

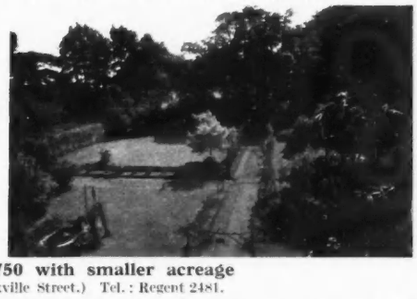
3 large reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern domestic offices. 2-roomed cottage.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Stabling for 5. Outhouses, etc.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS

a feature, with 2 lily pools, tennis court, velvety lawns, specimen trees, shrubs, rhododendrons and large paddock.



2 or 3 ACRES. **PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £2,750 with smaller acreage**

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

3, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones: Grosvenor 1032-33.



A MINIATURE ESTATE

(30 miles London).

QUIET UNSPOILT POSITION, 350 FEET UP.
LOVELY VIEWS.

THE MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE

has 14 bedrooms, several bathrooms, and is really most perfectly appointed and in faultless order throughout.

Electric light. Central heating. Main water.
Stabling. Garages. 4 Cottages. Model Home Farm.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF GREAT BEAUTY.
2 Hard Tennis Courts. Ornamental Lake.
Delightful Woodlands and Grassland.

In all about
120 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE.

Full details of Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

A.R.P. PURPOSES
MID-SUSSEX

Residence with approximately 30 rooms.
Large Outbuildings. 3 Cottages.
Near Village.
Water. Electric light.

220 ACRES **£14,500**

Or near Offer.

MIDDX. (HERTS BORDERS)

Another Mansion,
40 ROOMS
situate in 16 ACRES.
Ripe for Building.
Reasonable Price.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

For Sale at a Tempting Price.

COMPACT SMALL ESTATE

of over
70 ACRES

In a Beautiful Position
45 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.
QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE, in perfect order
11 bed, 5 bath, 4 reception rooms.
All modern conveniences.
Stabling. Garage. Cottages.
Model Home Farm.
A VISIT CANNOT FAIL TO APPEAL.

SUFFOLK £2,250 ONLY

12 miles famous Yachting Centre.
XIVth CENTURY HOUSE
Farmbuildings and
100 ACRES.
(60 Acres grass, small stream.)
Main water and electricity available nearby.

LITTLE-KNOWN HERTS

1 hour's rail.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE and 22 ACRES.
7 bed, 2 baths. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Farmbuildings. Gardens. Grassland.
PRICE ONLY £6,000

MESSENGER & MORGAN

'Phone: 2992.

Chartered Surveyors. TUNSGATE, GUILDFORD. *Land & Estate Agents.*

WITH TROUT FISHING ON THE SURREY-HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

BEAUTIFUL CONVERTED MILL HOUSE OF APPEAL TO THE CONNOISSEUR



4 ACRES

ENTRANCE AND STAIRCASE HALLS,
2 RECEPTION ROOMS,
MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES,
6 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS.

Every modern comfort, including electric light and constant hot water.

GARAGE AND USUAL OUTBUILDINGS.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.
INTERSECTED BY MILL STREAM.

SWIMMING POOL.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1 'Phone, Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines); or Messrs. MESSENGER & MORGAN, as above.

FLATS — SEASIDE & COUNTRY

FOLKESTONE.—ULTRA MODERN FLATS, with spacious passenger lift, kitchenettes and refrigerators. Furnished £200, £360 and £420 per annum. Unfurnished from £80 to £240 per annum, according to size, or at weekly rentals of from 3 to 9 gns. (including service). Sea views overlooking the Majestic Gardens (one minute from The Leas). Catering optional. Garage accommodation.—For particulars apply GEO. MILNE & CO., Agents, Folkestone; GILLOW and GILLOW, LTD., 4, Seamore Place, London; or THE MANAGER, Majestic Garden Hotel, Folkestone.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE IN GLOS.—Modernised; standing in 6 ACRES of matured grounds; walled in, making it very private. Carriage drive from main road 200 yards with a 3-Acre field fronting the main road, which could be developed as building land any time. House and grounds would make an ideal Country Club and Guest House, being only 4 miles from works employing 28,000 people, yet in a country village very popular with townspeople. Garden in full production; vegetables; fruit trees. 6 Glasshouses newly erected. Tennis lawn.

PRICE £4,500

'A. 464," care of COUNTRY LIFE Office, 2–10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

A BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY, with frontage to coast and lovely gardens sloping down to foreshore; private promenade, jetty, boathouse and slipway; magnificent views. Luxuriously appointed RESIDENCE. 5 principal bedroom suites, each with bathroom, 4 delightful reception rooms, model offices and staff accommodation. Small Farmery.

In all about 26 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD at a figure far below cost.

Agents, ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND, 8, Wellington Road London, N.W.8. (Primrose 0071–2.)

SUFFOLK

IN THE FAVOURITE WOODBRIDGE DISTRICT.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
WITH
GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

CHARMING EASILY-MAINTAINED GARDEN AND GROUNDS, INTERSECTED BY A RUNNING STREAM.

DELIGHTFUL WOODLANDS.

ABOUT 25 ACRES IN ALL



Accommodation of House:—

4 RECEPTION,
8 PRINCIPAL and 6 SECONDARY BED,
2 BATHROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GARAGES AND STABLING.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

For further particulars, photographs and order to view, apply Sole Agent:—

G. G. LOVELL, Estate Agent, WOODBRIDGE ('Phone: 191).

Telephone: Grosvenor 3231 (3 lines.)

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. SUSSEX

OVER 100 ACRES. PRICE £8,400.

400 FT. UP ON SANDY LOAM SOIL. FIRST-CLASS GOLF.



11 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING
ELECTRIC LIGHT.



WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS. 40 ACRES WOODLANDS. 4 COTTAGES. HOME FARMERY.

(Folio 19,406.)

UNDER 60 MILES WEST OF LONDON

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

10 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
5 BATHROOMS.
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

ENTRANCE LODGE. GARAGE. STABLING.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 26 ACRES.

(Folio 20,899.)



COLLINS & COLLINS; OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

FREWIN COURT, OXFORD

FRANKLIN & JONES

Telephone: OXFORD 4095/6.

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE. *RE* THE ESTATE OF MRS. LEVERTON HARRIS DECEASED.

ON THE BORDERS OF GLOS. AND WARWICKS

SITUATED MIDWAY BETWEEN MORETON-IN-MARSH AND CHIPPING NORTON.



THE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE

ELIZABETHAN STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

known as

LITTLE COMPTON MANOR

The perfect specimen of XVIth CENTURY ARCHITECTURE now entirely modernised and replete with every convenience and situated in an enviable setting, together with the

MANOR FARM,

with an excellent homestead and 10 COTTAGES in the Village of Little Compton, the whole extending to

190 ACRES

Also the CHARMING SECONDARY RESIDENCE, known as

"CATBALL,"

and an excellent stone-built COTTAGE known as

CHAPEL COTTAGE.

MESSRS. FRANKLIN & JONES

have received instructions to submit the above important Property for SALE BY AUCTION, in 3 Lots, unless Sold previously by Private Treaty, at the CLARENDON HOTEL, OXFORD, on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, 1939, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

Illustrated particulars with plans may be obtained at the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, London, W.C., or the Solicitors, Messrs. E. F. TURNER & SONS, 115, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. FRANKLIN & JONES, F.S.I., Frewin Court, Oxford. (Tel.: 4095/6.)

GLORIOUS DEVON.—Even if there's no war, you could be very happy in this delightful RURAL HOME, converted out of an old stone barn situated on the southern fringe of Dartmoor, with its own 18 ACRES of land surrounding it. It is small enough to be used as a holiday home, and large enough to be used as a permanent home, having 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms. Garage and other useful outbuildings. Main electricity and telephone installed. Pure abundant supply of spring water. And it's cheap enough to suit anyone's pocket—£1,000 ONLY—and FREEHOLD. —CHERRY & CHERRY, 11, Bedford Circus, Exeter. (c. 1500.)

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES

THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I., (Est. 1884). EXETER.

COTSWOLDS (high up on golf course, near Dursley; glorious views).—MODERN HOUSE; 3 bedrooms (fitted wash basins), 2 reception rooms; oak floors. All mains. Garage. Garden. FOR SALE.—FISHER, Dryadsgarth, Iver Heath, Bucks.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED, to purchase or rent, FARM, good house essential, 200 Acres upwards. Woodlands on stoney land considered up to approximately 20 per cent. Trout stream an advantage. Counties: Gloucester, Somerset, Hereford, Warwick, Worcester.—"A.469," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2–10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

A BUSINESS MAN wants to Purchase for his own occupation a MIXED FARM about 250 Acres, in the area London-Horsham-Southampton-Alton; 8 bedrooms ample, but attractive gardens essential; also Bailiff's House and 2 or 3 Cottages. Price about £10,000. Would probably take over stock.—Write, "MANUFACTURER," c/o WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

CAMBRIDGE.—To be LET or SOLD, charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 4 reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, billiards room, bathrooms. Electric light; Company's water; modern drainage. Matured pleasure grounds, 20 ACRES; gardens and tennis courts. RENT £300 per annum, or would be sold for £6,000. Apply, THE C.G.A., LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

AT THOUSANDS BELOW COST

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Beautiful secluded situation in private park; detached with pretty garden, partly walled; tennis court. 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms (with lavatory basins, h. and c.), 2 secondary bedrooms, domestic offices (in modern wing with maids' sitting room and bedrooms), 2 principal and 2 secondary bathrooms. All conveniences; central heating. Low price freehold by private treaty or Auction, July 21st.—Illustrated particulars on application to the Owners' Sole Agents, Messrs. C. J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents, 67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells. (Tel.: 272.)

Telephone: Grosvenor 2252 (6 lines) After Office hours Livingstone 1066

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.

2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1 (And at Shrewsbury)

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS

SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

SOMERSET

WITH A MILE AND A HALF OF FISHING.

THE IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY,

THE COMBE HAY MANOR ESTATE (near Bath)

The major portion of the village of Combe Hay.

AN INTERESTING WILLIAM AND MARY AND ADAM RESIDENCE in a fine position.



Hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms.

GARAGES. STABLING. 15 Cottages.

THE MANOR FARM WITH CAPITAL HOUSE AND BUILDINGS.

FINELY-TIMBERED PARK, valuable woodland, rich pastureland.

51, 298 or 328 ACRES

For Sale by Auction on July 5th at Bath as a whole or in 10 Lots

Solicitors: Messrs. TAMPLIN & CO., 52, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: POWELL & POWELL (BATH), LTD., 30, Milsom Street, Bath; and CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

SHROPSHIRE

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR 3-5 YEARS.

A WELL-KNOWN COUNTY SEAT

IN A BEAUTIFUL DEER PARK.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE of moderate size, containing

FINE OLD STAIRCASE, SPACIOUS ROOMS, AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF PANELLING.

Extensive view to the Welsh mountains.



Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 principal bedrooms, ample secondary and servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, model reconstructed offices on ground floor.

Electric light.
Excellent water supply.

AMPLE GARAGES. STABLING. Cottages.

MAGNIFICENTLY-TIMBERED GROUNDS with walled gardens, and surrounded by extensive parklands.

SHOOTING OVER 3,500 ACRES BY ARRANGEMENT. 3 MILES OF FISHING IN THE SEVERN WITH SALMON POOLS.

Photographs and full particulars from the Sole Agents, CONSTABLE & MAUDE, Shrewsbury.

ISLAND OF ARRAN

"ARNHALL," WHITING BAY

THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, situated on the beautiful ISLAND OF ARRAN, near the village of Whiting Bay, is FOR SALE. The House occupies an excellent position, commanding an extensive outlook over the Firth of Clyde to the Ayrshire coast. The Island is noted for its equable and mild climate, which allows semi-tropical plants to be grown. Sea-bathing, Boating, Fishing and Golf are readily available. Good yacht anchorage inside Holy Island. Telephone.

The accommodation includes drawing room, dining room (with conservatory off), study, billiard room, 5 principal bedrooms (with h. and c.), 5 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and maid's bathroom, cloakroom, kitchen and ample domestic offices. Good underground cellarage.

The House is well planned for easy working, and the building and fittings are of first-class workmanship. It has been maintained in excellent condition and its appointments are complete and up-to-date.

Main water and electricity; central heating; and separate hot-water supplied to conservatory and greenhouse (both from boiler-house with automatic stoker).

Small entrance lodge. Good gardener's house and garage with workshop accommodation.

The ground extends to over 3½ Acres. Part surrounding the house is tastefully laid out in lawn and flower plots, and the remainder comprises a well-stocked and very productive vegetable and fruit garden and a field at present under grass.

ASSESSED RENTAL £120. FREEHOLD.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Daily steamer service from Ardrossan to Brodick, 1 hour; to Whiting Bay under 2 hours.

The property is to be exposed for Sale by Public Auction within the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, on WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY, 1939, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of privately).

LOW UPSET PRICE

The furniture and equipment in house and grounds may be acquired by the purchaser.

For further particulars and cards to view, apply to

Messrs. NEILL, CLERK & MURRAY, Solicitors, 2, Argyle Street, Greenock.

Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents and Auctioneers. **BIDWELL & SONS** HEAD OFFICE: 2, KING'S PARADE, CAMBRIDGE.

BY DIRECTION OF THE WELBECK ESTATES COMPANY LIMITED.

AYRSHIRE

IN AND ADJOINING GALSTON.

KILMARNOCK 6 MILES. TROON AND PRESTWICK 15 MILES. GLASGOW 23 MILES.

THE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, KNOWN AS THE

CESSNOCK CASTLE ESTATE

INCLUDING THE HISTORICALLY-INTERESTING RESIDENCE

"CESSNOCK CASTLE"

One of the most beautiful Old Houses in the West of Scotland.

Of medium size.

Dating from the XIIIth Century.



Charmingly situated in finely-timbered grounds.

In perfect order throughout.

CESSNOCK FARM. NUMEROUS GRASS PARKS, BUILDING LAND, SMALL HOLDINGS AND COTTAGES.

IN ALL ABOUT 348 ACRES

For SALE BY AUCTION, unless previously Sold by Private Treaty, as follows:—

CESSNOCK CASTLE & CESSNOCK FARM.
LOTS 1 TO 6 INCLUSIVE,
AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS,
IN THE FACULTY HALL, GLASGOW,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th, 1939, 2.30 p.m.

GRASS PARKS, ETC.
LOTS 7 TO 24 INCLUSIVE,
IN THE ODDFELLOWS' HALL,
KILMARNOCK,
FRIDAY, JULY 14th, 1939, 2.30 p.m.

Particulars may be obtained from
The Resident Agent: J. HARLING TURNER, Esq., C.B.E., Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock;
The Solicitors: Messrs. MELVILLE & LINDESAY, W.S., 110, George Street, Edinburgh;
or the Auctioneers: Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS, Chartered Surveyors, Head Office, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge.

BURGH CASTLE MANOR HOUSE (Gorleston 2 miles.)—3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Entirely modernised and labour-saving. Secluded grounds of 2½ ACRES.—Mrs. SAYER, Burgh Castle, near Gorleston-on-Sea.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1809.) MARKET HARBOROUGH.
LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS

DEVON & WEST COUNTRY PROPERTIES
SANDERS'
SIDMOUTH. *Best Agents.*

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4
Central 9344 (6 lines)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.
LONDON
AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

26, Dover Street, W.1
Regent 5681 (6 lines)

ESSEX

Colchester 10 miles. Tollesbury 1½ miles

THE GUISNES COURT ESTATE



VERY COMFORTABLE HOUSE

BILLIARDS ROOM.
4 RECEPTION.
15 BED.
3 BATH ROOMS.



Company's water and electricity.

2 SMALLER HOUSES. 13 COTTAGES. SMALL HOLDINGS. 3 FARMS.

MARSHLAND GRAZING.

1,750 ACRES

YIELDING ABOUT £1,846.

FIRST-RATE WILD DUCK SHOOTING

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously Sold by Private Treaty), AS A WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4, ON THURSDAY, JULY 6th, 1939, at 2.30 p.m.

Auctioneers: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above. Solicitors: Messrs. LINDUS & HORTIN, 43, Albemarle Street, W.1.

IN CENTRE OF 25 ACRES

UNDER AN HOUR WEST BY FAST TRAINS.



VIEW FROM LOGGIA.

WELL-BUILT HOUSE

2 floors only.
3-4 reception, 9 bed, 2 bath rooms.
Main Electricity.

GARAGES. STABLING. FARMERY.
PLEASANT GARDENS. PARK-LIKE PADDOCKS.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

Inspected by FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

EAST CHILTERNS

770FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.



Hall, 3 reception, 10 bed, 3 bath rooms.
Main Electricity and Water.

GARAGE. COTTAGE.

GARDENS AND PADDOCK.

8 ACRES. FOR SALE.

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

NORTHAMPTON LEEDS **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF** CIRENCESTER YEOVIL DUBLIN

STOPS HOUSE, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1. ['Phone: Grosvenor 1811/4.]

CUMBERLAND

BY AUCTION IN JULY, 1939

The remaining portions of the KIRKLINTON HALL ESTATE

8 MILES FROM CARLISLE. *7 MILES FROM GRETNA GREEN.*

Including the

ELIZABETHAN AND RENAISSANCE RESIDENCE

IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

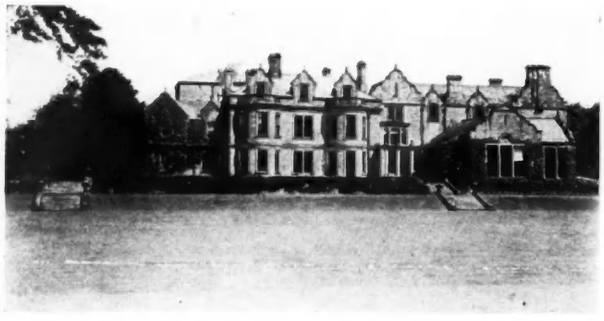
LONG FRONTAGE TO RIVER LYNE.

FIRST-CLASS TROUT FISHING.

OCCASIONAL SALMON.

62½ ACRES

ALSO 9 PRINCIPAL FARMS.



SEVERAL SMALL HOLDINGS.

ACCOMMODATION LANDS AND COTTAGES, totalling

About 1,506 ACRES

Solicitors: Messrs. JAMES TURNER & SON & WHITEHOUSE, 8, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

Land Agents: Mr. JAMES G. W. BARKER, 39, Maddox Street, W.1. Mr. EDWARD SIMPSON, Whooff, Carlisle.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Stops House, Curzon Street, W.1. (Tel.: Gros. 1811); Survey House, Bond Street, Leeds; Bridge Street, Northampton and Yeovil, Cirencester and Dublin.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN CRITCHLEY.

TO LET FURNISHED FOR SUMMER, OR ON LEASE

IN A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, FAR AWAY FROM ALARMS AND INCURSIONS.

DUMFRIES

7½ miles from Gretna Green.

Overlooking the Solway Firth to the Cumberland Hills.



STAPLETON TOWER

4 reception, 14 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' rooms and offices.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

1,000 ACRES

SHOOTING—SOME FISHING.

RENT £12 12s. a week only

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Stops House, Curzon Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gros. 1811.)

An exceptional opportunity to acquire a really delightful Town Property, enjoying an unique country situation.

BIRCHFIELD, CIRENCESTER

Kemble Junction 3 miles (Paddington 1¼ hours).

DELIGHTFUL COMPLETELY MODERNISED **OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE**

LOUNGE and 2 RECEPTION ROOMS,

4 PRINCIPAL and 3 SECONDARY BEDROOMS.

2 BATHROOMS.

MODERN OFFICES.



Central Heating.

Gas and Power plugs throughout.

Main electricity, water and drainage.

CHARMING EASILY-MAINTAINED GARDENS.

Large Paddock and Garages.

In all about

2½ ACRES

FOR SALE by private treaty at an extremely reasonable price, or by Auction later.

Full particulars of the Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. (Tel.: 334.)

Head Office:
51a, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2.
Tel.: Holborn 8741 (7 lines).
City Office:
18, OLD BROAD ST., E.C.2.
Tel.: London Wall 3077 (3 lines).

Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

180, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD
Telephone: 1857 (2 lines).

Woking:
THE BROADWAY
Tel.: Woking 2454

Birmingham:
Tel.: Colmore 4487

IN A BEAUTIFUL RURAL SITUATION IN THE LEITH HILL DISTRICT

PRACTICALLY SURROUNDED BY COMMONS.

25 MILES LONDON.

3 MILES DORKING.

FACING SOUTH 350FT. UP., WITH LOVELY VIEWS OVER ITS WELL-TIMBERED PARKLAND.

12 BEDROOMS, 1 DRESSING ROOM,
4 BATHROOMS,
4 EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS.

Central heating throughout.

2 LODGES.



CAPITAL OUTBUILDINGS.
GARAGE (and flat over).

THIS INTERESTING

HOUSE OF CHARACTER

has been completely modernised and has the advantage of

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

FASCINATING GARDENS

partly walled and easily maintained.

UNDULATING PARKLAND AND PRETTY STRIP OF ORNAMENTAL WATER.

THE FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT 80 ACRES, IS AVAILABLE AT THE REASONABLE PRICE OF £10,500

Details and photographs from the Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857—2 lines.)

£3,150 FREEHOLD WITH 8 ACRES

AN UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.



In excellent order throughout.
Pleasantly situated on Surrey–Hants Borders. Sensibly planned on 2 floors.
Central heating.
6 bed and 2 dressing rooms (3 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, hall (21ft. 6in. by 13ft. 9in.), 3 good reception rooms.
GARAGE AND STABLING.
Delightful GROUNDS; hard court; paddock of 4 Acres.
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

£4,950 FREEHOLD

10 *minutes' walk Guildford Station.*



A glorious view, of which the illustration gives a slight impression, is obtained from all principal rooms of a picturesque RESIDENCE holding a quiet and secluded position. It contains: 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and 3 reception rooms.
Central heating. GARAGE (for 2).
The GARDEN is quite exceptional, and extends to about 1 ACRE with tennis court.
Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

BETWEEN GUILDFORD & DORKING

PRICE REDUCED TO £5,250.



Commanding extensive views from a lovely situation adjoining large Private Estate.
13 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.
GARAGE AND FLAT OVER.
Pair of excellent Cottages.
6 ACRES
Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

ENVIABLY POSITIONED 33 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON IN A DISTRICT UNIMPAIRED BY BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF MEDIUM SIZE WITH A HOUSE AND GARDEN OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT



10 bedrooms and 1 dressing room (5 with basins, h. and c.), 3 bathrooms, lounge hall (40ft. by 14ft.), billiards and 2 reception rooms, up-to-date domestic offices.

Main electric light and power.
Company's water. *Central heating.*

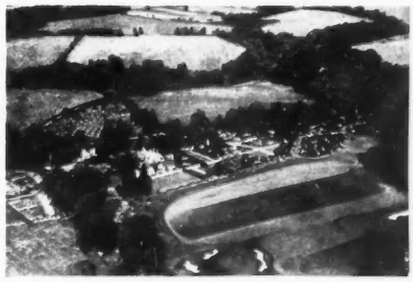
5 FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES. MODEL FARM.

TITHE BARN. GARAGE AND STABLING.

Sporting 9-hole Golf Course.

THE GROUNDS

which are renowned for their extreme beauty, include a picturesque lake and a notable rock garden with chain of pools; pastureland and woodland.



IN ALL ABOUT 94 ACRES. PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD

Fully illustrated particulars from Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel: 1857—2 lines.)

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR



2½ miles Guildford Station. Enjoying lovely views from an ideal situation adjoining Golf Course.
4 or 5 bedrooms (2 can be added at small cost), 3 reception rooms, parquet floors throughout, 2 bathrooms. Central heating.
GARAGE FOR 2.
A truly exceptional Property, erected and equipped regardless of cost.
CHARMING GROUNDS OF 2 ACRES.
PRICE REDUCED TO £4,950
Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

GUILDFORD STATION 1 MILE

IN A QUIET AND RETIRED SITUATION WITH A DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK.





THIS WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE

is in excellent order, and is

MODERATELY PRICED AT £3,650 FREEHOLD

It contains 6 bedrooms and 2 dressing rooms (with fitted lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms and loggia; compact domestic offices.
ALL MAIN SERVICES are connected and there is GARAGE accommodation for 2 cars.
The VERY PRETTY GARDEN, with hard tennis court, affords a perfect setting, and extends to

ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857—2 lines.)

Tel.: OXFORD 4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON
ALSO AT LONDON, RUGBY & BIRMINGHAM

Tel.: CHIPPING NORTON 39.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

IN OXON, BUCKS OR BERKS
A HOUSE OF CHARACTER
(GEORGIAN OR QUEEN ANNE PREFERRED)
6 TO 9 BEDROOMS. 5 ACRES UPWARDS
PRICE £5,000 TO £10,000.

WITHIN 15 MILES OF OXFORD
(IN VIEW OF A LARGE DEMAND.)
HOUSES OF CHARACTER WITH
3 TO 10 BEDROOMS, SERVICES, ETC.
PRICE £1,000 UP TO £10,000.

Owners, Solicitors, etc., should communicate with JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. AT A LOW RESERVE.

Between ROSS-ON-WYE & GLOUCESTER

In an unspoilt village on the edge of the Wye Valley.



Charming Georgian-style
RESIDENCE
known as
"THE TEMPLE," LONGHOPE.

South-east and South-west aspects.

8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms.

Electric light.
Excellent water supply
Modern drainage.

2 GARAGES.
STABLING.
Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN. 1¼ ACRES. TENNIS COURT.

FOR SALE by Public Auction (unless sold privately meanwhile) at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester on MONDAY, JULY 31ST, 1939, at 3 p.m.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. HALLETT, CREEBY & Co., 11, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent; or the Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 16, King Edward Street, Oxford.

JUST PLACED ON THE MARKET.

OXFORD 8 MILES

In a small unspoilt village amidst rural surroundings.

A delightful creeper-clad
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



South aspect.

6 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms,
3–4 reception rooms,
Cloakroom,
Good offices,
"Aga" cooker.
Servants' sitting room.

Main electric light.
Good water supply.

EXCELLENT STABLING. HEATED GARAGE (2 cars). OUTBUILDINGS.
WALLED GARDEN. 2 ACRES. TENNIS COURT.
BOUNDED BY A STREAM.

PRICE £1,950 FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 16, King Edward Street, Oxford.

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE (Paddington 70 minutes)

Adderbury Station, 1 mile. Banbury, 3½ miles. Oxford, 19 miles. London, 83 miles.

THE CHOICE SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
known as
"GREENHILL HOUSE," ADDERBURY.



Built in the Georgian Style.
Standing 400ft. above sea level with South aspect.

12 BEDROOMS.
3 BATHROOMS.
CLOAKROOM.
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.
COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Main Electricity.
Main Drainage.
Excellent Water Supply.
Complete Central Heating system.

ENTRANCE LODGE.
STABLING. GARAGES.

WELL TIMBERED GARDENS & GROUNDS.
Orchard. Tennis Court. Paddocks.



21 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) at the CLARENDON HOTEL, Cornmarket Street, Oxford, on FRIDAY, JULY 28th, 1939, at 3 p.m.
Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors: Messrs. ANDREW WALSH & SON, 7, King Edward Street, Oxford. (Tel.: No. 4107/8) or from The Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 16, King Edward Street, Oxford.

Telegrams: "Sporteman," Glasgow.

WALKER, FRASER & STEELE

Telegrams: "Grouse," Edinburgh.

74, BATH STREET, GLASGOW, and 32, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH

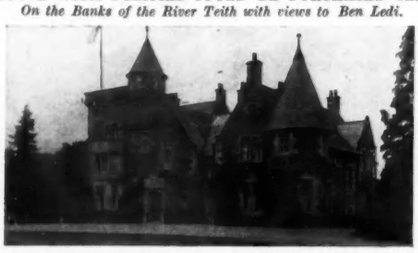
GART AND MOLLANDS ESTATES
CALLANDER, PERTHSHIRE

(MANSION-HOUSE WITH POLICIES COULD BE PURCHASED SEPARATELY.)
On the Banks of the River Teith with views to Ben Ledi.

THE MANSION-HOUSE
contains:
4 public rooms, 6 double and 4 single bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, bathroom, and hall, kitchen, and complete domestic offices.

Electric Light.
Central Heating.

OUTSIDE OFFICES
comprise Garage (6), 3 Service Cottages, Bothy.



THE POLICIES
are very attractive and include Flower and Vegetable Gardens, also Vinery, Peach, Tomato and other Glasshouses.

Hard Tennis Court.

THE ESTATES
extend to 2,037 ACRES or thereby, with 2 Farms and 2 Crofts in good order.

Solicitors: G. H. ROBB and CROSBIE, 30, George Square, Glasgow.

For full particulars apply: WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, Glasgow and Edinburgh, as above, who will issue permit to view.

PERTHSHIRE—ANGUS BORDER. For Sale by Private Treaty
LINTROSE ESTATE

COMPACT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE conveniently situated for Perth and Dundee.
The MANSION-HOUSE has a Southern exposure, and stands amidst well-timbered Policies, and contains: 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, day nursery, 3 bathrooms, 4 servants' rooms, servants' hall, and complete domestic offices. Garage. Stabling, etc. Service cottages.
Electric light.
The ESTATE extends to 170 ACRES, with suitable farm buildings.
Mixed Shooting yields attractive bags, and further Shooting has been regularly rented adjoining.
Further particulars from MACANDREW, WRIGHT & MURRAY, W.S., 9, Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2; or WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, Glasgow and Edinburgh, as above, who will issue permit to view.

£4,500.—QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, in Glos; large lounge hall, 4 reception rooms (all panelled), oak floors; very fine mahogany staircase; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (h. and c.), large airing cupboard; electric light, heating points in most rooms; ideally situated, gravel soil, absolutely level, very private: the entire 6 acres being walled in. 2 garages; several outbuildings; beautiful old timber; tennis lawn and gardens; stands 200yds. from main road; carriage drive through wrought-iron gates with stone pillars; 1¾ hours by rail from London. About 3 acres of this land is run as a very profitable model flower nursery; 6 glasshouses, 180 ft. long, planted out with crops.—"A.465," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Office, 2–10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

NEAR LONDON & SUBURBAN

WEYBRIDGE—ST. GEORGE'S HILL.—CLASSIC ITALIAN PERIOD RESIDENCE, delightfully situated on high, sandy, gravel ground, south aspect; woodland garden, pine silver birch, 1¼ acres; Dutch and rock gardens; 2 reception rooms, study, 4 bedrooms, large lounge hall, usual offices, separate w.c.'s; central heating; polished oak floors, leaded double doors sliding between walls; cool in summer—cosy in winter; brick garage. Built 1930. Co.'s gas, electric, water; close 2 golf and tennis clubs. A one-maid house; £2,800.—"A 468," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2–10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX DOWNS AND SEA.

A PICTURESQUE labour-saving HOUSE, in an exceptionally beautiful setting (within 6 miles of sea, and fast trains to Town). 5 bed and dressing, 2-3 reception rooms (one 35ft.), also sun room and balcony, all overlooking the Downs, with gate leading to. Riding Stables nearby. 8–10 guineas per week to approved Tenant, efficient staff included if desired.—"A.471," COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2–10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS, KENT | STATION ROAD EAST, OXTED, SURREY | 45, HIGH STREET, REIGATE, SURREY
Telephone: SEVENOAKS 1147-8 | Telephone: OXTED 240 | Telephone: REIGATE 2938

Overlooking WILDERNESSE GOLF COURSE

Near Sevenoaks. 400ft. above sea level. Amidst unspoilt country.



THIS PICTURESQUE OLD DOWER HOUSE, containing 18 Bedrooms, 9 Bathrooms, 4 Reception Rooms (one 60ft. by 25ft.), excellent Domestic Offices, and accommodation for 7 menservants at the Lodge. Cottage and Garage.

Electricity. Company's water. Central Heating.

ABOUT 26 ACRES
of BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, including some magnificent woodlands.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Particulars from the Owner's Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, SEVENOAKS (Tels.: 1147-8); and at Oxted and Reigate.

PICKED POSITION

Almost adjoining Tandridge Golf Course with marvellous panoramic southern views.



CHARMING MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE. 3 Reception Rooms (facing South), 9 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, excellent Offices, Servants' Hall, etc. *All Main Services. Central Heating.*

Garage. Chauffeurs flat. Stabling and Buildings.

Delightful GARDENS and PADDOCK; about 5 ACRES.

FRESH IN THE MARKET.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Recommended by F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD and CO., Station Road East, OXTED, SURREY (Tel.: 240); and at Sevenoaks and Reigate.

A LITTLE GEM!

Dating from the XIVth Century, with a luxuriance of ancient oak, lounge (32ft.) with magnificent inglenook, mellow tiled roof. All Modern Conveniences.



REIGATE (Surrey).—With electric trains, a few miles distant, close to old-world village, enjoying a peaceful and sylvan atmosphere. 3 Bedrooms (2 h. and c.), tiled Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms; additional Servants' Quarters. Main Services; central heating.
GARAGE (for 2). STABLING.
GARDEN; ORCHARD; PADDOCK; over 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by, and further particulars from, the Owner's Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., REIGATE (Tel.: 2938); and at Oxted and Sevenoaks.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

184, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3. Tel.: Kens. 0855.

FINE MODERN GEORGIAN
NEAR BEAUTIFUL HOLMBURY

SURREY (30 miles; most lovely part, safe from encroachment; 600ft. up).—Uniquely designed and expensively appointed LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE (main services and central heating), enjoying a grand position and lovely views; 3 reception, 9 bed, 3 bathrooms; excellent garage; magnificently timbered grounds.

4 ACRES OR MORE

MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD

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LINGFIELD, SURREY

THIS PROPERTY will greatly appeal to a garden lover; although inexpensive to maintain, the gardens are a charming feature in all seasons; beautiful old trees; 2 fine tennis lawns, long pergolas, orchard; 3 ACRES. The Residence is in mellowed red brick; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; all main services. The situation is charming and rural, yet station is within walking distance, and no small property anywhere near.

FREEHOLD £2,950

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0855.)

LOVELY CHURT, SURREY
FASCINATING TUDOR RESIDENCE

FULL OF INTERESTING OLD-TIME FEATURES AND BEAUTIFUL OAK.

350FT. UP.—South aspect, sandy soil and amidst miles of lovely open common lands. Large hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and main water; central heating. Garage (for 2). Lovely old barn. Charming gardens, tennis lawn, orchards and paddock; 8 ACRES. A very distinctive property.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE
MODERATE PRICE

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

A BARGAIN NOT TO MISS
BETWEEN SAXMUNDHAM & BECCLES

CHARMING GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, in perfect order. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, excellent offices. "Aga," main water and electric light, central heating. Cottage. Stabling. Garage. Very beautiful, finely timbered old Gardens and valuable Paddocks.

10 ACRES ONLY £3,300

SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.

Full details and photos from BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

NORFOLK. A GIFT
ONLY £1,400 FREEHOLD

VERY ATTRACTIVE MANOR HOUSE in excellent condition. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light. Old-world Garden. Meadow (let off). 14 ACRES in all. Wonderful opportunity. Apply immediately.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens.: 0855.)

EVACUATION, SCHOOLS, BANKERS, INSURANCE.

SEVENOAKS 4 MILES. STONE PITTS.

THIS EXCELLENT RESIDENCE, away from built-up area, has ample accommodation, grounds, etc., 8 Acres. Main water and electricity. £250 p.a. or FREEHOLD FOR SALE. View 10 to 4, or Saturdays and Sundays by appointment.

Apply J. HERBERT WIGGINTON, F.A.I., 102, Earls Court Road, W.8.

TO LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE, COTSWOLDS (Heythrop Hunt).—Delightful Old-world RESIDENCE, 3 reception rooms, billiard or games room, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 maids' rooms; modern conveniences, main electricity and water; excellent Cottage, hunter stabling, 2 garages, gardens and grounds, in all about 1 Acre.—Apply to TAYLER & FLETCHER, Land and Estate Agents, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

THE WHITE COTTAGE
SEAVILLE DRIVE, PEVENSEY BAY, SUSSEX

LOVELY NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED ON THE BEACH.

4 double bedrooms, charming lounge, dining room, large kitchen (with "Ideal" boiler and refrigerator).

Electric light. Gas cooker. Main drainage.

SUNROOF GARDEN. GARAGE.

VERY REASONABLE TERMS UPON APPLICATION
Can be viewed any time by appointment.

S. PAZZI, 80, NORTH END, CROYDON, SURREY.
('Phone: Croydon 1472.)

TO LET FURNISHED (Percuil, near St. Mawes, Cornwall).—Newly-built MODERN HOUSE; 3 bedrooms and housekeeper's room (sleep seven), large lounge, morning room. Electric light; charming views from all windows. Bathing; boating; fishing.—WILLIAMS, 14, Ascot Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

TO LET, FURNISHED, immediately, 2 miles from market town of Bedford, COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms; Company's water and electricity; garage for 2, stabling. Acre. Boating and fishing. Situated in the centre of well-timbered park. Convenient for Oakley Hunt and 2 golf courses.—Apply, EVE, Chartered Surveyors, Bedford.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—For Sale or long or short Let moderate rent, charming FURNISHED HOUSE, detached; all electric. 3 reception, 8 bed, kitchen, bath. Garage; garden, tennis court.—"A.470," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2–10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London W.C.2.

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17, Above Bar, Southampton. **WALLER & KING, F.A.I.**
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TELEPHONE NO.: CENTRAL 0415/6

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LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.
SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL & DEVELOPMENT OF ESTATES.

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MIDLAND ROAD FRONTAGES LIMITED
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CHESHIRE

Within easy reach of Warrington, Liverpool and Manchester; excellent train services to either place. SITUATED IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PARTS OF CHESHIRE, and on the outskirts of a very picturesque village.



SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE, with immediate possession. THE HOUSE IS IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER and replete with every modern convenience, including central heating in all the principal rooms; electricity and modern sanitation; 7 bedrooms and 1 dressing room; heated garage for 3 cars; fine billiard room over garage including separate domestic offices; stabling for 2 horses. In addition there are 2 loose boxes which could be taken at purchaser's option; large greenhouse; very pretty garden, which is easily maintained, including tennis court. Golf and tennis clubs in the vicinity. Price £3,500.—Fuller particulars from **GEO. HARTLEY AND SONS, Land Agents, 39, Princess Street, Manchester, 2.** (Tel.: Manchester Central 7539.)

LAND, ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

OF GOOD CHARACTER INSPECTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED **WITHOUT CHARGE** BY

F. L. MERCER & CO., SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481) who

SPECIALISE IN THE SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

AND HAVE EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PROMPT INTRODUCTION OF PURCHASERS.

SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS. **MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.I., Salisbury.**

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

THE SALMON-FISHING



Night salmon-fishing for single angler in Savtso district

IN THE RIVER ALTA, NORTH NORWAY

TO LET

for the years 1940-1949

The river may be let in its entirety, or if preferred, divided up into 5 zones.

All the stretches are ideal for Flyfishing, and the ALTA RIVER is no doubt the best and richest SALMON RIVER in Norway.

Illustrated pamphlet respecting the fishing, besides any further information, may be had on application before the end of August, 1939 to:

JØRGEN E. ROMSDAL, Alta, Finnmark, NORWAY

BRITISH SPORTING AGENCY Ltd.
Shooting and Fishing Agents
50, PALL MALL, S.W.1

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., OLD BOND ST., W.1
(REGENT 4685-6)

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BERKSHIRE

Occupying a really magnificent situation on the ridge of Hills between Henley-on-Thames and Wargrave. 8 miles Reading. 9 miles Maidenhead. 2 miles Henley, and 1 mile Wargrave. 35 miles from London.

HENNERTON ESTATE, WARGRAVE

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, comprising

A GEORGIAN HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE.
2 long Carriage Drives with Entrance Lodges.

2 SECONDARY HOUSES.
GARAGES. STABLING. FARMBUILDINGS. 6 COTTAGES. BOATHOUSES.

Exceptionally fine Timbered Grounds and Park, Meadows and Woodlands, in all about

303 ACRES

Extensive and Valuable Road Frontages, also Long Frontages to the well-known Hennerton Backwater and the Thames.
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, OR PRIVATELY BEFOREHAND.

Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., as above

BRIGHTON

Occupying one of the finest positions with extensive sea views.

TO BE SOLD WITH THE VALUABLE CONTENTS

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOUSE upon which a tremendous sum of money has been expended, the decorations having been carried out by well-known people.



The accommodation includes the
DRAWING ROOM
(treated in the Louis XIVth style, the walls hung with silk damask, specially woven at Lyons).
NOBLE DINING ROOM
(in the Georgian style and entirely panelled).
VERY FINE LIBRARY
(panelled in oak, in the William and Mary style).
FINE HALL.
SPACIOUS BILLIARD ROOM.
Altogether
10 or 11 BEDROOMS.
FINE MODERN BATHROOMS.
SPACIOUS OFFICES.
Waygood-Otis Electric Lift.



2 Large Garages. Stabling of 3 Stalls, Loose Box, and Flat over with 3 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, etc.
SMALL TERRACED GARDEN.

This very fine House is equally suitable for a Club, Nursing Home, Private Hotel, etc.
Offers are invited to include the beautiful furniture, pictures and effects.

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.; and 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
POTENTIAL INCOME £800/1,000 P.A.

A PICTURESQUE and very liveable HOUSE of 10 rooms, well set up in a beautiful part of Sussex, together with 20 Acres and a modern chicken farm run on scientific lines.—STUART HEPBURN & Co., 39/41, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Ken. 8877.)

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

SHOOT OVER 300 ACRES.—30 ACRES good cover; North Somerset.—Box 97, SMITH'S LIBRARY, Milsom Street, Bath.

The "ALLEN"
SELF-PROPELLED
MOTOR SCYTHE
FOR RAPID & ECONOMICAL CUTTING OF ALL KINDS OF ROUGH GROWTH, WEEDS, GRASS, BRACKEN, ETC., ETC.



Repeat order for 34 machines from a user who now owns over 100 ALLEN SCYTHES.

Recommended by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for

BRACKEN ERADICATION

Centrally-placed cutter giving 36-in. cut
Two controls only—clutch and throttle
Large diameter pneumatic tyres
Cutting mechanism operates in oiltight case

INVALUABLE FOR MINIMISING FIRE RISKS

JOHN ALLEN & SONS (OXFORD) LTD.,
Dept. B., COWLEY, OXFORD

BUILT FOR ARTIST.—Strong wooden SHACK; hill-top views, sea, country. 1¼ ACRES, FREEHOLD; Kent; £300.—MASON, Mantua Street School, Battersea.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED URGENTLY (within 35 miles West or North-west of London, preferably hills above Henley).—SMALL HOUSE; good period; upwards of 10 ACRES. Must be completely rural situation away from all development.—"A. 472," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Rugged Simplicity
is what we have aimed at in designing this new model
BIRDS' BATH



Height 31½ ins.
Real Stone.

PRICE
45/-
Cash with Order.

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station on Mainland of Great Britain.

Obtainable only from

GAYBORDER NURSERIES, LTD.
MELBOURNE : : DERBYSHIRE
The home of hardier hardy plants.

Bacterial Sewage Purification



E. A. Hunt, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., writes—"*I would like to say that your Installation has worked perfectly, and when opportunities arise, I shall certainly advise clients to have a similar Installation.*"

TUKE & BELL, LIMITED
1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

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For further particulars apply Advertisement Department, "Country Life," Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.



ELECTRIC BUFFET

THE PERFECT HOT-CUPBOARD

KEEPS FOOD HOT AND PALATABLE FOR MANY HOURS

MOBILE VEHICLE MADE TO MATCH THE FURNITURE OF THE DINING ROOM

Illustration shows Buffet with Electric Kettle and Toaster connected to auxiliary plugs

As supplied to THE EARL OF DUDLEY at HIMLEY HALL

BERTRAM THOMAS, Worsley Street, Hulme, Manchester, 15

LONDON SHOWROOM: 28, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

French Intensive Gardening

By A. J. MACSELF

FOR many years the Continent has monopolised the Home Market with choice Vegetables and Salads, especially during Winter and early Spring. This has been possible owing to the French System of Intensive Cultivation, commonly called "French Gardening." This new work thoroughly explains the Intensive System and modifies its methods to English conditions. For the Market Grower, and indeed for the private Gardener with a fair amount of space, the book is a guide of potential profit which points the way to real success in meeting the importation of Foreign Produce.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

"The book should give a useful stimulus to the development of this system of production at a time when Tariffs and Import Duties make it likely to be particularly remunerative."

Crown Quarto. 15 Fine Photographic Plates. 25 Modern Technical Diagrams. Well Printed and Bound. **7s. 6d. net, by post 8s.**

W. H. & L. Collingridge Ltd., 148-9, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.1

BOLLINGER

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V.

CHAMPAGNE

1929 VINTAGE AND SPECIAL CUVÉE

SOLUTION to No. 491.

The clues for this appeared in June 24th issue.



ACROSS.

1. Plagiarists? At least they pinch what they extract (7)
4. His is a moving rôle on the stage (7)
9. Commander of signal ability? (two words, 4, 7)
11. Queer perhaps and possibly a knave (4)
12. An accomplice returns with the swag (4)
13. A joke in May for the king (7)
15. 17 and 18 bird (6)
16. A welcome payment (6)
19. Plagiarisms, for instance (6)
20. In a word, it's the beauty specialist's job to (6)
23. He sits to compose it (6)
26. "Angler" (anagr.) (6)
27. Places (7)
28. River bird (4)
30. In rallying confederates here's one in the ring (4)
31. One recipe for health, wealth and wisdom (three words, 5, 2, 4)
32. Health resort, but disease lurks in it (7)
33. How the fleet engages in a head wind? (7)

DOWN.

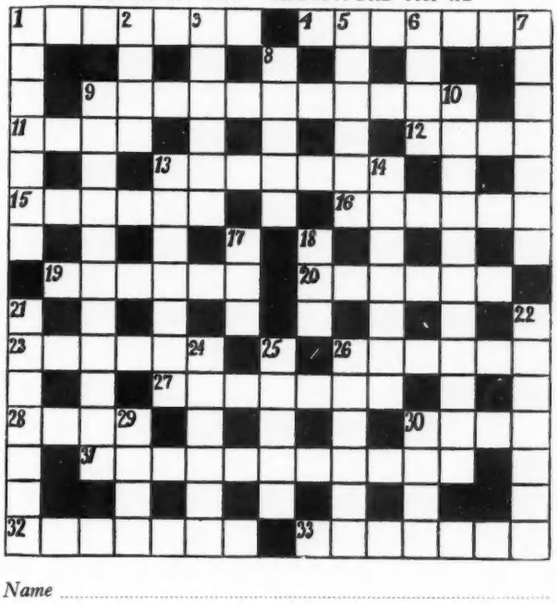
1. What the harbingers do (7)
2 and 6. Not a complaint of Hotspur's (two words, 4, 4)
3. A coat for the general (6)
5. So this is what lifts are made of (6)
6. See 2
7. Sequels to ties (7)
8 and 25. Wherewith the children's teeth are set on edge? (10)
9. Congé just taken (two words, 6, 5)
10. One of Mussolini's pyrotechnics? (two words, 5, 6)
13. Flower of floury appearance? (7)
14. Looking up at these birds they seem to be of fairy identity (7)
17 and 18. Where the explorer might hope to find wood and metal (6)
21. For delight, ornament and ability, according to Bacon (7)
22. They are literally needed for 7 (7)
24. Dirty (6)
25. See 8
26. "Deep as first love and wild with all ——;
O Death in Life, the days that are no more."
—*Tennyson* (6)
29. Wheat comes to them, in the form of birds (4)
30. Mine's a Minor, as a Turk might say (4)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 492

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 492, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the ***first post on the morning of Tuesday, July 4th, 1939.***

The winner of Crossword No. 491 is
Mrs. Jack Keeling, Hurst House, Sedlescombe, Sussex.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 492

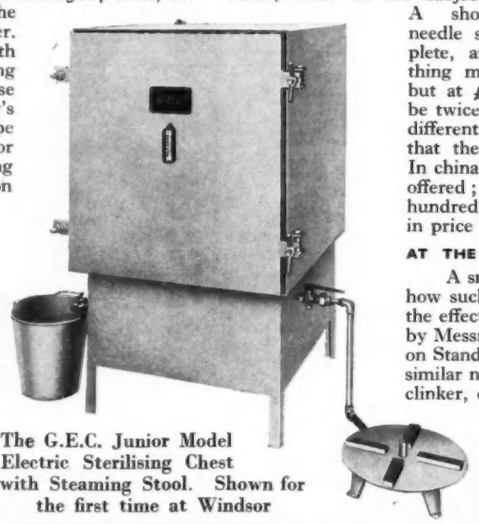


Name .....

Address .....

AT SHOW AND SALE

ELECTRICITY will be well to the fore at the Royal Show this year, and the Electric Farm is sure to attract a great deal of interest. For this the General Electric Company, Limited (Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2), have supplied sterilising chest, steam boiler, fans, radio and television receivers and a range of domestic appliances. On their own stand (No. 107) the H.O. 5012 27 cub. ft. dairy sterilising chest, which is entered as a new implement in the R.A.S.E. class for silver medal awards, will be very eagerly inspected. These electric sterilising chests have already scored heavily with three silver medals to their credit at recent shows. The H.O. 5012 chest will be demonstrated daily, and nothing more perfectly designed for its purpose could well be imagined. To the farmer or dairyman who requires small equipment and to whom capital cost is a consideration the H.O. 5010 sterilising chest—which, with the H.O. 4990 steaming stool, is illlustrated here—will appeal as offering very much the same service. This has not been seen at the Royal Show before, nor has the H.O. 5014 chest, the H.O. 4992 electric churn stool, or the H.O. 4980 floating electrode steam-raiser. The latter will be shown connected up with sterilising chest, churn stool and washing trough, to illustrate its use in a dairy. These are but a selection from the Company's many exhibits, and their equipment will be also largely used in the restaurants at Windsor and entirely in the Alfa-Laval milking demonstration at the Salopian Cow-house on stand No. 242.



The G.E.C. Junior Model Electric Sterilising Chest with Steaming Stool. Shown for the first time at Windsor

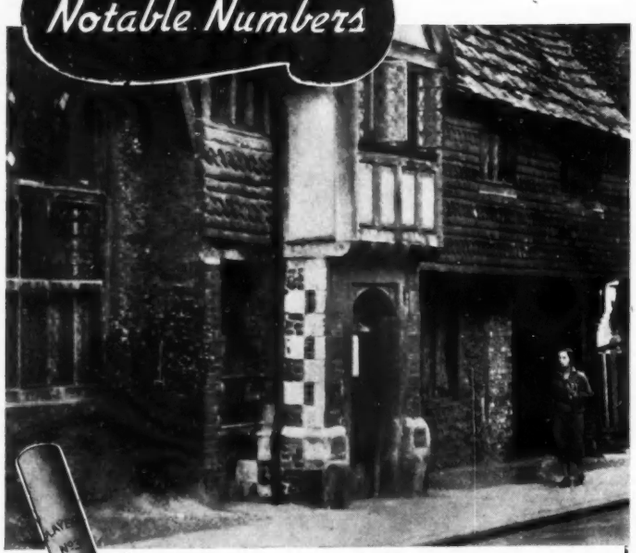
A HOUSEHOLD OPPORTUNITY

One of the matters in which the July Sales of the great and reputable shops have always been of considerable advantage to their customers is that they offer so good an opportunity to replenish household gear. Very seldom in a lifetime does one need dozens and dozens of new towels or is an entire re-stocking of the china cupboard indicated, but in every well kept household some outlay has to be made every year, and the Sales offer the ideal opportunity for this. Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Limited (Oxford Street, W.1), whose Sale began last Monday, will be offering throughout July a very wide range of household plenishings at very large reductions. For instance, reverting to the question of towels, which is, as every housewife knows, a continually recurring one, coloured linen guest towels, "Old Bleach" make but discontinued designs, which usually cost 23s. 6d. a dozen, are priced in the Sale at 14s. 9d., a saving of 8s. 9d. On a large range of "Sundour" fabric 2s. a yard can be saved; and on modern damask, which is to be had in two good colourings, no less than 5s., and on hemstitched cotton sheets 10s. a pair. In carpets, such a bargain as a fine quality Wilton carpet, usually £22 15s., offered at £14 10s., is to be remarked; and an opportunity to buy a really handsome and useful wedding present might be found in cutlery tables in walnut or mahogany, fitted for twelve people (118 pieces) A.1. E.P.N.S. plate, usually £35 and now £23 6s. 8d.; or a grandfather clock in oak, 6ft. 3ins. high, usually 15 guineas and now £9 15s. Bedroom suites, dining-room suites, beds—all are subjected to these sweeping reductions. A shower-bath with glass screens, needle sprays, with boxed surround complete, and chromium-plated fittings, is a thing many of us would like to possess, but at £45 it may be a matter that must be twice thought over. At £25 it is a very different proposition. It should be noted that there is only one of these available. In china and glass many excellent things are offered; in dinner-services there are seven hundred designs to choose from, all reduced in price by at least 10 per cent.

AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, WINDSOR

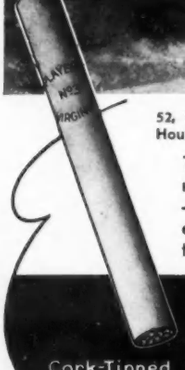
A small drive will be exhibited to show how such surfaces may be preserved from the effects of weather and traffic. It is shown by Messrs. Berry Wiggins and Co., Limited, on Stand No. 347. Gravel and surfaces of a similar nature, including even those of ash or clinker, can be treated in the manner shown. It consists of applying a thin coating of "Coldcoat," then covering it with stone chippings to preserve the natural appearance of the surface, and finally consolidating by rolling.

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CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

READERS of these Kennel Notes cannot well help being impressed by the wide variety of canine forms illustrated in them. Possibly some, who like to go back to the beginning of things and to find a cause for everything, will wonder if scientists can be correct in the belief that all dogs came from a few species of wolves and possibly one or two jackals. Dogs may have had their origin 13,000 years or so ago—a few more or less do not matter—and in the course of that time a lot of things can happen through men taking advantage of accidental variations, or "sports" as they are often called. Some of our breeds that are now distinctive were brought about by crossings, in several of which the bulldog played an important part.

Attributable in part to that breed are bull terriers, Staffordshire bull terriers, bull mastiffs and Boston terriers, all of which are different from the others. A dash of bulldog has also appeared to a lesser extent in two or three more breeds. One is rather at a loss to know exactly where to place the French bulldog that caused such a stir when it was introduced in the early 1890's. Considerable controversy was then excited concerning its history, perhaps the most feasible suggestion being that it was an offshoot of small bulldogs sent into France some years earlier, though we had those who thought that it was essentially Gallic. From the days of the Plantagenets onwards until the beginning of last century British troops were in France, latterly the south and the Peninsula, and we know that dogs were often taken with them.



THE MONSTER OF CHATOU
Mrs. Vaughan's prize-winning French bulldog

British bulldogs, no doubt, were among the number, and must have established themselves there to an extent. It may be that they were crossed with native breeds, and that the French endeavoured to produce a miniature variant with certain characters in common. Whatever may be the correct explanation, French bulldogs came to us with a distinct type, a fact that once caused the late Colonel F. Romilly to write: "The essential characteristics of French bulldogs are as redolent of France as the bouquet of her wines, combining the exquisite quality of Bordeaux, the glorious vigour of Burgundy, the exhilarating sparkle of champagne with the culminating satisfaction of an *eau de vie* of purest Cognac."

Adherents of another school point out that in the 1860's British bulldogs were often small, and the little ones were in great demand in Paris. One English breeder is said to have had an order to send all the bulldogs under 20lb. that he was able to find to France. It is possible that resort may have been had to the pug to perpetuate the smaller dogs. Whatever may have been done, we are probably right in assuming that the English importations of nearly fifty years ago, which are remembered by many of us, stimulated the French and Belgians to activity. When they first came to us the storm of criticism that they provoked was actually one of the best advertisements they could have had. Adherents of the British bulldog were offended particularly by the erect ears, which in their view were a dreadful heresy, and there were also other differences in the shape of the head that annoyed the orthodox.

Attempts were made to counter the French invasion by endeavours to encourage toy bulldogs of about the same weight. If they had succeeded they might have given us a pleasing variety, but one has to confess that not more than a very few satisfied the eye, most of them simply being degenerate specimens of the larger kind, and before long they died out, leaving the French bulldog in possession of the field. Since then the French dogs have settled down into an important breed, their progress since the War ended having been most gratifying. They are in the hands of sporting owners, most of whom are out for the good of the breed and not so much concerned with private interests.

We give today the reproduction of a photograph of The Monster of Chatou, owned by Mrs. Vaughan of Southfield Park, Harrow, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society. This dog was awarded three first prizes, one second and eight specials the first time he came out at the Windsor show of 1936. The Chatou kennels of Captain and Mrs. Vaughan are well known and are kept constantly before the public by the victories of Kim of Chatou (a litter-brother of The Monster), who has now two challenge certificates to his credit, and Jack of Chatou. Jack is a worthy son of Kim, and it is hoped that when his father retires he will take his place as a winner in open classes. In the Chatou kennels are several puppies that will be making their début shortly, among them being Little Monster of Chatou, She of Chatou and Bess of Chatou. In fact, all the puppies sired by The Monster and Kim are turning out well.

One can say of French bulldogs that they have much to recommend them as companions, especially in urban areas, where their quiet dispositions and equable temperaments are appreciated. Not being excitable and noisy, they are not likely to cause trouble with neighbours, nor are they quarrelsome with other dogs. That they do not need as much exercise as many is an advantage.

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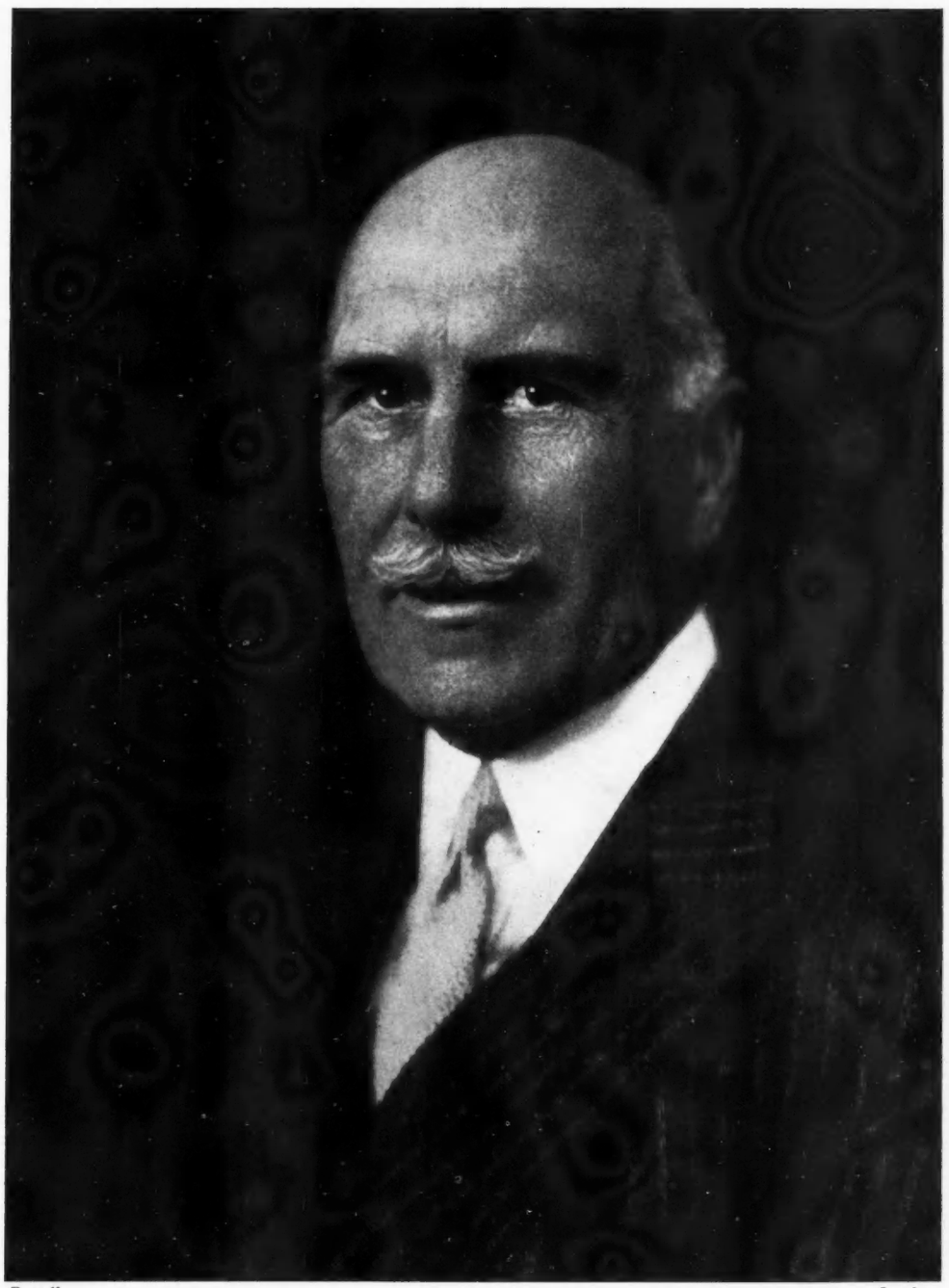


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THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G., P.C., D.S.O.
Deputy President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England

The Centenary Show of the Royal Agricultural Society is being held in Windsor Great Park. We are privileged to illustrate His Majesty the King's Windsor home, Royal Lodge, in this issue.

COUNTRY LIFE

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FARMERS AT WINDSOR

JUDGED by the law of averages, the weather of the past few weeks suggests that the "Royal" Show in Windsor Great Park should open next Wednesday in brilliant July sunshine: something in bright contrast with the cold and leaden skies of June. The same law applied to former years, however, teaches us that, though we may pray and hope, we cannot presume. Yet the specially Royal Shows of the past hundred years have on the whole been lucky. The Show of the Great Exhibition year was held in Windsor Home Park, and royal weather attended Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort and the ten year old Prince of Wales. At the Society's Jubilee Show in 1889, when the Queen accepted the office of President and gave a site in the Great Park, there was also good Windsor weather. Thus for Wednesday the auguries are good, and the King, who is the President, and the Queen will be given a truly British welcome by our farmers after their triumphant return from another great farming country of the Empire.

This Centenary Show is, of course, much more important, and should be much more attractive to the general public than the annual Show which moves from district to district each year. It will, for one thing, give everybody interested the chance to see all the national and local breeds gathered in a single exhibition. The entries in the livestock classes are far larger than was expected, and almost all the many breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and farm horses to be found in Scotland and Wales as well as in England will be represented. This will be an amazing spectacle in itself, but the intelligent visitor will, of course, remember that here is no mere peep-show, that he is witnessing a new stage in the living development of a great industry—or, rather, series of industries. He is not merely looking over a collection of the finest animals which present-day breeders can produce, or watching tests of the latest gadgets which inventive minds have turned out. The Royal Agricultural Society, like the agriculture which it does so much to direct and foster, is a living and vital organism, an organic association of past and present which has its roots far back in our history. It is impossible to understand the real meaning and importance of the Show without first understanding this, and a study of the present issue of COUNTRY LIFE will do much to teach the lesson.

Though the first Show was held only a hundred years ago, it had been long in the making. It was in Scotland, as long ago as 1723, that the Honourable the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture was founded by certain noblemen and gentlemen. The Rebellion of 1745 brought it to an end; but in 1754 it was succeeded by the Select Society founded by Alan Ramsay, the poet. Then came the Highland Society, with its two chaplains, its piper, its bard, and its professor of Gaelic. Among other things it produced Sir John Sinclair—ancestor of the present Liberal leader—and the first President of Pitt's Board of Agriculture. Sir John it was who first started "sheep shearings" and finally a "show." In England Coke of Norfolk and the Duke of Bedford followed suit, and the English "Improvers," inspired by Arthur Young and supported and befriended by King George III, set on foot a regular movement in which competitive shows played an essential part. Their chief aim was agricultural education and the application of scientific discovery to the practice of agriculture. The results of their concerted work were amazing, but when the chief of them was dead and the Board of Agriculture had expired, the whole movement might have collapsed had it not been for the Duke of Richmond's initiative (in the first months of Queen Victoria's reign) in getting his friends together at the Smithfield Club and forming the R.A.S.E.

There are two sides to the development of his work during the past century. The first is to be seen at Windsor next week, and represents the business of exchange, not only of blood, but of knowledge and ideas. The "Royal" Society is by no means the only medium for the exchange of these all-essential assets. The other great shows, the local societies, the farmers' clubs—even the habitual weekly meetings at the farmers' ordinary—have all played their part. At Windsor, however, the system will be seen at work *in excelsis*. It has always had its definitely social side. At the first meeting, at Oxford, the dinner was held in the quadrangle of Queen's College, where 2,450 guests sat down to dine, while their ladies looked on from the windows above. At Cambridge, the year after, the meeting was held on Parker's Piece, and Mr. Albert Pell, then an undergraduate but afterwards one of the Society's greatest stalwarts, was much worried about the destruction of the cricket pitch. There is a century of stories of this kind—not always happy, for the Society, like the community it represents, has had its ups and downs. But behind the public progress from Show to Show has been the consistent working out of the application of knowledge to agricultural practice. The discoveries of the great stock-breeders have been applied, but this is not all. The Society is responsible for that pioneer effort, the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. It made possible the researches of Lawes and Gilbert and the existence of Rothamsted to-day. It has been largely responsible for putting on a firm basis the measures taken to combat animal disease, and it has consistently supported the same policy of national agriculture. That policy has been tested in two great war periods, and it may be tested again. "During the Napoleonic Wars," wrote the late Lord Ernle, "through an immense expenditure of money, much of the land of the country was, for the first time, made; and the great improvements of the eighteenth century enabled the nation, a third of which was then employed on the land, to endure the hardships of twenty years of almost incessant war. When, during the Great War, the fullest possible use of the land again became vital to the national existence with only one-tenth of the population in agriculture, the advancement of science beyond the dreams of our forefathers enabled the country to stand four years of terrific strain." The same remedy, increased production and economy, had to be sought.

COUNTRY NOTES



ARTHUR YOUNG IN FRANCE

THREE days before the Centenary Royal Show opens at Windsor the French are most appropriately honouring the memory of an Englishman but for whose genius and energy the Royal Agricultural Society might never have existed. In the days of George III, Arthur Young, perhaps the greatest agricultural publicist who ever lived, had a great *réclame* in his own country equal to that in others. After his death he was apt to be forgotten, except by specialists. In France and Russia, however, his fame has lived on, and he has always been regarded as a benefactor of the human race in both those countries. In 1801, by order of the Directory, his works were translated into French and published in Paris in eighteen volumes. Everybody of his time read his agricultural " travels " in this country and in Ireland. His " Travels in France " became a classic, partly as a sprightly narrative of travel and partly as a sober treatise on agriculture, and the French under many types of Government have always revered his name. This week celebrations of an older French agriculturist, Olivier de Sorres, are being held in the south, where he introduced the mulberry and made possible the silk industry. At the same time a road through Vivarais, following Arthur Young's footsteps of a century and a half ago, is being dedicated to his memory under the name "Route Arthur Young en Vivarais."

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

A MEMBER of the recently formed Institute of Landscape Architects, to judge from the exhibition at the R.I.B.A. Galleries, will design you anything from a roof garden to a colliery village or an agricultural estate. Portland Place was an appropriate *venue* for the exhibition, since, with Regent's Park, it forms part of perhaps the finest of the old examples of landscape architecture. This differs from landscape gardening, out of which it developed, in that it is primarily concerned with the siting of buildings and the handling of landscape in relation to human needs. But it is essentially the modern equivalent of the art by means of which Le Nôtre, Lancelot Brown and Humphry Repton were able to create their legacy of what we now call amenity. This revived and extended application of landscape design, not only to private gardens but to town-planning and to the even larger sphere of whole regions, is an important development. It is not too much to say that the very survival of the countryside is largely dependent on Government departments (including the Defence Services) and local authorities acting in consultation with landscape architects. There is now no room left in our small country for ignorant or narrowly utilitarian abuses of the land ; and the general standard of living now attained is only practicable if landscape architects are given scope to plan or re-plan not only residential but industrial areas.

REAL CRICKET

TO many people the most satisfactory achievement at Lord's was not England's victory or any personal performance, but the finishing of a Test Match in three days. And what a match it was ! The spectators on Saturday wrapped themselves in travelling rugs and great-coats, the Englishmen in the field garbed themselves in several layers of wool. On Monday the game went on beneath a canopy of gloomy and sulphurous cloud. And then Hammond—most sporting and judicious and essentially cricketing of captains—declared, with only five men out and no very considerable lead. On Tuesday the sun shone, the West Indian wickets tumbled, and England won very much as they liked, well within the appointed margin of time. And there were great deeds ; everybody must have been glad to have seen Copson bowl up to his reputation ; none will forget Gimblett's catch on Saturday afternoon (with cold fingers, too !), and there were grand scores by Hutton and Compton. But, if England won, it must be considered, at least in some measure, George Headley's match. He made a century in both the West Indians' innings—nine years ago he did as much in a match at Georgetown—though surely for a man to do that and be on the losing side is to a degree ironical. Altogether, a real game of cricket, with the better side deservedly winning and the beaten side never letting up.

INDIAN ART

FOR some years the possibilities of devoting one of the Burlington House winter exhibitions to the art of India have been discussed both inside and out of the Royal Academy. The welcome decision to make it the subject of this winter's show was no doubt helped by the President's, Sir Edwin Lutyens', personal knowledge, the fruit of thirty years' contact with India. It is regrettable, no doubt, that nothing is being obtained direct from India itself, owing to lack of public enthusiasm in India for such a project, and therefore of official support. Since Lord Curzon's time the Government of India certainly cannot be blamed for neglecting the care of antiquities. Actually the resulting loss to the exhibition is likely to be more apparent than real, since the subject is so vast that, were contributions from India available, the difficulty of staging a popular exhibition would be well nigh insuperable, while, in any case, Western collections are extremely rich in material that is little known to the general public. Moreover, the committee is thereby enabled to extend the scope of the Exhibition to cover Indo-China, Burma, Siam and Tibet, all of which have an important bearing on the successive cultures of the Peninsula itself. As if the historical cultures and mythologies of three thousand years—Vedic, Mauryan, Gandhara, Gupta and so on—were not enough to perplex us, the recent excavations of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa carry the pre-Aryan culture of India back to ages coeval with the earliest signs of civilisation in Egypt and Mesopotamia. The two short centuries of Britain's association with India appear as mere appendage to the fascinating panorama of which this exhibition must be in the nature of an introductory survey to most Englishmen.

A GREAT VETERINARY SURGEON

SIR FREDERICK HOBDAY was not only a great surgeon, with all that those words imply in terms of professional ability and skill, but a great teacher and a great organiser. He could not only impart to others his scientific knowledge, which was both broad and deep, but could inspire them with his own desire for learning, his own exalted ideals of his profession and his own passion for technical efficiency. He also knew how to handle men so as to make them effective instruments in building up an institution. The results of this rare combination of qualities are twofold. A marked change for the better can be seen to-day in the quality of the veterinary profession ; and the Royal Veterinary College, which he re-made both intellectually and physically, is now one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. He could not have produced either result had he not been so sure of himself and of the importance of his profession to his nation, to mankind and, above all things, to the patients he and his pupils were pledged to serve. Nearly fifty years ago he turned his attention to the anæsthetisation of animals and birds, and he has given his name to an operation on the larynx of horses who were " roarers." Before this was invented, the only cure was

the rather doubtful practice of tubing. The Hobday operation was far more effective, and in most cases relieved the flap action of the larynx which caused the noise and restricted the horse's breathing when galloping. He is reported to have carried out this operation on more than four thousand horses, including many racehorses, one of whom won the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham, and the operation, now common practice in all parts of the world, is known as "Hobdaying."

THE POOR CHARCOAL BURNER

THE rustic art of charcoal burning has largely fallen into decay, as there is little demand for this fuel in the modern kitchen, and cooks of to-day know nothing of the virtues of the little charcoal stoves of two generations ago. There are, however, new uses for charcoal. It is used in gas masks, and, if suitable generators are available, it may replace imported fuel for motor vehicles in time of emergency. The old ways of making charcoal were wasteful and rather unreliable, and to-day it is best made in portable steel kilns. As no really scientific study of the process of making charcoal had been carried out, the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough got to work and erected a special experimental kiln. The result of their work is to show that, with care and proper technique, a clean, reliable charcoal suitable for all uses can be prepared from beech and oak cordwood. It is doubtful if producer gas can ever become a substitute for petrol at an economic rate in ordinary times, but it is abundantly clear that in time of emergency the woodland of England can be converted into charcoal and the charcoal into motive power. There are other wide uses for charcoal in chemical trades, and it is curious to think that, after half a century of obsolescence, this vital element of the old black gunpowder should once more become a by no means unimportant product in the prosecution of successful modern warfare! In the meantime, coal gas compressed into special steel cylinders which allow a working pressure of five thousand pounds to the inch is also, according to a paper read at the Industrial Transport Association meeting at Norwich, a simple and economical substitute for petrol in emergency, always provided that supplies of these special steel cylinders and proper compression plants are available. In any case, home-produced fuel appears to be convertible—at a cost—into the equivalent of imported oil fuel which it might be difficult to spare for civilian needs.

A FESTIVAL OF PUTTING

PUTTING is the one department of the game of golf which is thoroughly democratic, in that all men may be said to start equal. There is no apparent reason why the oldest and feeblest should not putt as well as young and lusty champions, and in fact very humble golfers, when they watch the great men on the green, are apt to think or even to say that they could do better than that. This week some of them will perhaps have given their proofs. The Royal Wimbledon Club has had the happy notion of holding an inter-club putting tournament. It has been played on successive evenings after tea, thus giving time for the most virtuous to enter after their day's work. The battlefield has been the very good and entertaining putting course in front of the club-house. Perhaps by the time these words are printed some old gentleman, hitherto obscure, will suddenly have leaped into national fame as the most lethal of all putters. Perhaps, on the other hand, it will turn out that the good golfers are not such very bad putters as a censorious world is apt to think them.

OLD EDINBURGH

FOR some time now the Edinburgh Town Council have been making a determined effort to get rid of one of the most picturesque buildings in the Old Town—the block known as Tailors' Hall in the Cowgate. They have a road-widening scheme, which the buildings are said to obstruct, and, on the plea that they are unsafe, have condemned the whole block. Edinburgh residents, however, are not going to see yet another of the old "lands" demolished without a fight to save it. A petition has been presented and has so far been successful in obtaining an interim interdict in the Court of Session restraining the Corporation from proceeding with the demolition. The whole building might very well be reconditioned for tenements, as others have been with marked success, and, indeed, sixteen years ago the Corporation actually prepared a scheme of this kind, which they have since abandoned. All too many of the historic buildings in the Royal Mile have been allowed to disappear without good reason; but in the last few years the tide seemed to have turned, and several have been restored and found new uses—among them Gladstone's Land in the Lawnmarket and Moray House and Huntley House in the Canongate. Another building in the Canongate—Golfer's Land, so called from the crest, a hand grasping a golf club, which it bears—is threatened unless funds are forthcoming for its repair. The house was built by John Paterson, a shoemaker, who once partnered James II in a match in which they beat two English nobles, and it has been suggested that golfers of to-day might help in saving it.

THE OSTERLEY BALL

THURSDAY, July 13th, has been fixed as the date of the "ball and *fête champêtre*" at Osterley which the Georgian Group are organising with the patronage of Queen Mary. Its purpose is in order that as many people as possible may see one of the most beautiful Georgian houses in existence under conditions approximating to those for which such buildings were largely designed—brilliantly illuminated, at night, with a foreground of well dressed people, and music in the air. That this side of the entertainment will be well handled is vouched for by its being in the hands of Mr. Oliver Messel, who is collaborating with Lord Jersey in making the ball the outstanding event of the season. Admission is, of course, open to all who apply for tickets, which are selling well. But after Saturday, July 1st, the price is 25s. each, "including buffet, beer, and cup." They are obtainable from the Georgian Ball Secretary, Osterley Park, Isleworth; or from Miss Lindsell, 2, Mecklenburg Square (Terminus 4676). Any profits resulting will be devoted to the preservation of other buildings of the Georgian epoch.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN TO HIS SON

By SIMON EVANS

I've be'n thinkin' a good deal o' this thing an' that,
Now, listen awhile, I'ull tell thee what's what.
These be turrible times lad—I'ud have thee draw nigh,
An' I'ull tell thee a wrinkle or two by an' by.

They'm goin' too fast lad, I tell thee, a deal,
Our tuth-three new neighbours—they'm agrowin' o' keel,*
An' what dost thee think they'ull be doin' jus' now?
Why, they'ull up an' they'ull laugh at the old wooden plough!

These new-fangled farmers, them as drinks at the Lion,
They say as they wants 'um, an' all things, o' iron!
"Iron!" they shouts, "iron we'ull have!" An' wood there's no trade for.
Surree! What do folks think as ash trees be made for?

There be some as'ull put two girt hosses abreast,
An' they'ull holler "Gee-ho!" an' "Gee-hup!" an' the rest;
I warrants they'ull call 'um for long an' enow,
But I tell thee Tom lad, that way'ull ne'er do.

Now gi'e I a good wooden plough as is strong,
An' a pair o' good wheels to help her along,
An' three long tailed tits,† a man an' a lad,
A good steady pace an' it shanna be bad.

Now, Thomas my lad, dunna heed what they say
But get thee along in thy faither's old way;
Their manner o' workin' spells ruin, I trow,
So stick, while you live, to the old wooden plough,
The old wooden plough to be sure.

* Keel, *kale*. † Tits, *horses*.

TO-DAY ON THE LAND

AN ERA OF CONTROL

By ANTHONY HURD



"HOW OUR GREAT-GRANDFATHERS OF 1839 WOULD STARE!"
A winch caterpillar tractor which does the work of twenty-two horses

NEXT week we shall be celebrating the centenary of the Royal Show and the stage is set in Windsor Great Park for a magnificent display of Britain's pedigree stock and, no less important to-day, the innumerable devices, from monster engines of cultivation to delicately balanced egg-grading machines, which mark progress in this mechanical age. How our great-grandfathers of 1839 would stare! Even the cattle, sheep and pigs have changed out of recognition. Types have been refined to meet the fastidious taste of our town consumers. They no longer have the stomach to relish a saddle of mutton from a mature sheep, and to-day few people like the fat bacon that was the pride of the farmhouse kitchen a hundred years ago.

Ways of life have changed and methods of farming have changed also. Some will say that the British farmer is too conservative, and too inclined to stick to the old ways. Certainly he does not alter his methods unless he thinks there is a better way. Change for the sake of being progressive does not appeal to the man who has a living to make by the land. Farming, with its dependence on the seasons, is too hazardous a business for the farmer to incur unnecessary risks. The general inclination is to let the other man have the credit for being a pioneer. We will see how he gets on. But when the pioneer strikes something good, such as the open-air milking bail system perfected by Mr. Arthur Hosier, it is not long before others take a leaf out of his book, and a new method is incorporated in our farming system. The last ten years, showing a sharp rise in wage rates with no corresponding rise in produce prices, have seen the introduction of many labour-saving devices.



"EVEN THE CATTLE . . . HAVE CHANGED OUT OF RECOGNITION." Mr. H. H. Harrington's prize-winning Hereford, Millend Marvel

Fortunately, agriculture is always recruiting men of business enterprise from outside the industry. The fields lure the man who has made his money in the towns. Not unnaturally, the motor-car manufacturer or the draper turned farmer is often impatient to find more efficient or more economical methods of production. He applies his mind trained in urban business, and sometimes he does succeed in introducing a better method well suited to the times. There are, too, some ingenious farmers bred on the land who are not content with the ways of their fathers. Their mistakes, when they make them, are not so expensive as those of the newcomers who, in their impatience to achieve results, may ignore the unwritten laws, based on experience, which even to-day rule farming practice. In one way and another the farming community, established farmers as well as newcomers, is itself contributing much to the development and progress of the many different farming systems adopted in this small island.

It is well to remind ourselves of this because the public might imagine that any progress which has been achieved is due entirely to the beneficent activities of Government departments, agricultural research workers, and the army of advisers now attached to the farming industry. It is a matter for conjecture how far these adventitious aids to farming would be required at all if agriculture had been given a fair chance of self-development in recent years. A man with a sound pair of legs does not need crutches. In agriculture's case a mind of creeping paralysis set in with the imposition of penal death duties on agricultural estates. The landowner's capital, vital to a vigorous agriculture, has been gradually drawn off, leaving the industry with little power to resist the onset of unbridled overseas competition after the Great War and on terms which have been manifestly unfair. Many countries supplying the British market do not have wage standards comparable to ours, and others have deliberately depreciated their currency so as to be able to sell here cheaply in sterling. The nation has had the benefit of cheap food, but at the cost of an impoverished countryside.

Rather than face the problem squarely and recognise that good farming can only be ensured on the basis of remunerative market prices, successive Governments have tried to keep agriculture alive by stimulating one limb and then another as the signs of distress have become acute. First it was sugar beet, then wheat, market garden crops, and beef cattle. The patient has been subjected to an increasingly severe *régime*, and the advice of more and more consultants has been provided to encourage the farmer to farm his land properly. Of course, he would do so of his own accord in the ordinary way of business if confidence in market prices had not been undermined in the past fifteen years. Instead of ensuring the home producer a reasonably good market, Parliament has preferred to vote increasing sums for agricultural research, for agricultural education, for lime and basic slag subsidies, and now for ploughing-up the poor pastures which merely reflect the folly of the nation's agricultural policy in the past two decades.

In the early days no self-respecting farmer would tolerate an inspector on his farm. To-day the farming community are



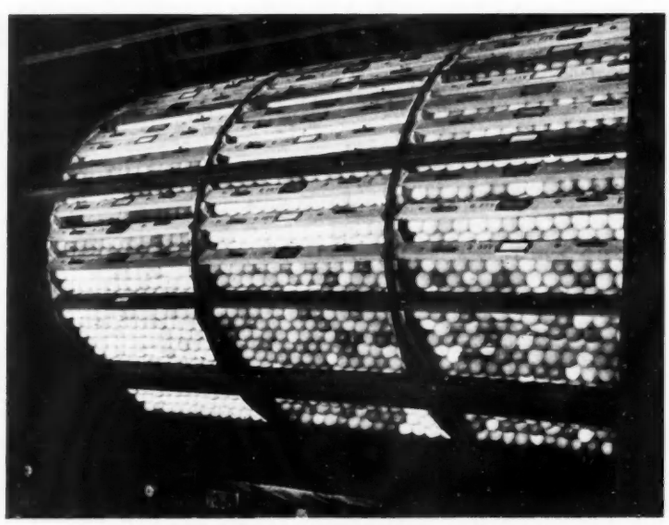
OVERCOMING THE DEARTH OF WATER
An effective irrigation appliance in use in a market garden in Worcestershire

closely bound to the Ministry of Agriculture, the county councils, and the marketing boards. Several times a week the farmer who is in a fair way of business comes into contact with officials by correspondence or personal visits. As far as farming is concerned, this may be called an era of control. But there is very little that is irksome about this benevolent despotism which treats the farmer like an irrational child who must give an account of all his doings. One sign of the times is that the Ministry of Agriculture has developed an insatiable appetite for statistics of all kinds which the farmer does his best to satisfy.

By the way, figures can be made to tell strange tales. One set of statistics which politicians find useful will apparently prove that the output of British agriculture has been steadily increasing in recent years, so there is really very little wrong. Anyone who knows farming conditions at first hand must deny that the land is producing more. Obviously, with a considerably increased area of moribund grassland, it is not doing so. The true interpretation is that the gross output of agriculture has increased at the cost of much greater expenditure on imported feeding-stuffs. We have become processors rather than primary producers, and if we are aiming at a really productive countryside, this is not a matter for congratulation. As Lord Randolph Churchill is reported to have said, these are "lies, damned lies, and statistics."

This benevolent despotism now decides the types of bull a farmer shall use. Government inspectors are held to be better judges than farmers of the sire that is likely to prove most suitable for their herd. Then, if the farmer means to secure the highest price for his milk, he must submit to various rules and regulations governing the construction of cow-houses and such details as the width of gutters and window space. Part of the yoke which the farmer now carries has been fashioned by himself through the marketing boards. The farmer who is a registered producer under perhaps three marketing schemes is now expected to spend a good deal of time completing forms and observing the regulations which, for instance, govern the size of potatoes he may sell and the weight and type of pig he may supply to the bacon curer. He needs something of the fortune-teller's gift to foresee just how many pigs will be born to his sows so as to make an accurate contract for a year ahead! But this is an age of regulation, and the farmer's sow must conform or her owner may find himself in trouble with the marketing board for a contract default.

It seems inevitable that State assistance to agriculture by way of subsidies and quotas should involve some measure of official control and regulation. So far as practicable, it is best that the necessary police duties should be undertaken by the industry itself. This is being done most successfully under the Wheat Act. This measure, which gives the wheat grower an assured price, is controlled at the top by the Wheat Commission appointed by the Government, but the administration in the counties is left in the hands of corn dealers and local committees on which farmers and other interests are represented. The scheme works smoothly, with the minimum of friction. So does the fat cattle subsidy scheme controlled by the Livestock Commission in London but operated in the cattle markets by panels of farmers, butchers and auctioneers. A large army of officials would be needed to work these schemes if Whitehall took complete charge, whereas only small staffs are now

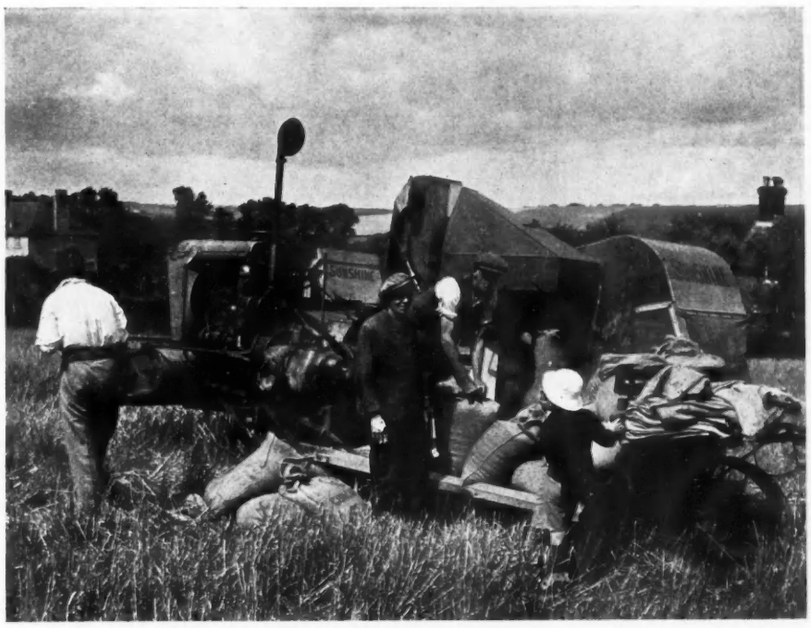


POULTRY-FARMING REVOLUTIONISED
An incubator containing 16,000 eggs on a revolving drum



IN THE YORKSHIRE DALES; APPLYING LIME ON THE FURROW
This is the only field in the district ploughed since the War

needed. How far has this interference with his affairs checked the enterprise of the individual farmer, or stifled leadership within the industry? Really, remarkably little. The man who works hard with his head as well as his muscles still gets on and makes his way. The times have been difficult for everyone, and opportunities for enterprise have been restricted, but even to-day there are men climbing the ladder steadily from farm worker to small holding and then to a bigger farm. The best men will not be kept down by adverse circumstances. More remarkable, however, is the growth of leadership in the hands of farmers themselves. The large landowner and the squire no longer take their dominating part in the affairs of the farming community. The leader's mantle has fallen on the shoulders of the National Farmers' Union during the past twenty years. To-day the Union has a membership of 130,000 in England and Wales, and in each county the farmers now have the means of expressing their views as a body. The Central Landowners' Association has also been gathering strength with the addition of many small owners after the break-up of large estates. So the farming community has replaced the personal individual leadership, which counted for so much in rural life, with vigorous organisations spanning the whole country.



"WHEN A FARMER STRIKES SOMETHING GOOD . . . IT IS NOT LONG BEFORE OTHERS TAKE A LEAF OUT OF HIS BOOK"
Harvesting on an entirely mechanised farm at Manitoba in Wiltshire



AT FINDON SHEEP FAIR
"A prosperous countryside depends on profitable prices for the produce"

Agriculture does not lack the internal organisation to take a fuller part in the nation's life as opportunities occur. At the present moment the Minister of Agriculture is engaged in creating new opportunities for development. His policy is not sensational, but it is well founded on the plain truth that a prosperous countryside depends on profitable prices for the produce of the soil. Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith is asking Parliament to approve measures which will guarantee the farmer against bankrupt prices for the main products of the farm, and give the basis of confidence which is essential to good farming.

Oats, barley and sheep are covered by the Agricultural Development Bill. Producers of wheat and bacon pigs are already covered against serious losses when world prices are low and milk producers have their marketing scheme for maintaining prices. We have moved a long way from the easy days when farming in this country flourished because all the food the soil could grow was wanted to feed the population. To-day in peace time we could conceivably live entirely on imported food, but the nation is beginning to realise the folly of neglecting the productive resources of the land.

During its century the Royal Agricultural Society of England has seen many phases of national policy. Is it too much to hope that the Society's centenary Show marks the opening of a new chapter that will record a revival of agriculture on sound lines and the restoration of a saner balance between the interests of town and country?

"FARMER GEORGE"

RALPH ROBINSON, THE SHEPHERD OF WINDSOR

" If Heraldry were guided by reason, a Plough in a Field Arable would be the most Noble and Antient of Armes."



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III RETURNING FROM HUNTING

From the coloured print by M. Dubourg after the painting by Pollard, Junr.

WITH the centenary Show of the Royal Agricultural Society being held in Windsor Great Park, it is natural that thoughts should turn to the King who, of all the rulers of Britain, devoted himself the most whole-heartedly to agriculture and is still popularly remembered, nearly 120 years after his death, by his nickname " Farmer George." Until his Accession there had not been a sovereign who exhibited any notable concern with the day-to-day occupations of his subjects since Charles II, except for a mild interest in the Turf on the part of the first two Georges. George III, by early middle-age, had not only become an enthusiastic farmer himself, but, agriculturally speaking, something much more important. He was the keen patron of those influential subjects like Coke, who, by their policy of " improvement," had already set in train a process which was ultimately to bring British agriculture to the peak of its fame. In ways often surprising—and almost always amusing—he had also become a pattern to the more humble among his people in the homely virtues of the countryside. When he succeeded in 1760 to his grandfather's throne, enlightened and responsible landowners were already turning their serious attention to the possibilities of making money by reclaiming and draining their land, by improving crops and cultivation, and by systematic stock-breeding. The middle of his reign brought the French wars, with recurrent scarcity of food, high prices for the farmers, and (to use the phrase of a later day) agriculture as the nation's third line of defence. More and more men with capital and intelligence turned their thoughts and talents to a business which had so long been shamefully neglected. And if there is no record of King George himself presiding in the Windsor meadows over a Royal function comparable with the great Exhibition Show which Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made memorable in 1851, his (perhaps wealthier) subjects among the landowner-improvers held their own annual gatherings, which were already in the fine tradition of the agricultural show. The Duke of Bedford had his famous sheep-shearings at Woburn, and Coke had his at Holkham. At Woburn not only were sheep shorn, but prizes were given for cattle and for ploughing, and implements were exhibited and tested. Lord Somerville even held a little annual show of his own in London. Politically, all these men may not have been the King's friends ; but at least he shared their agricultural aims and enthusiasms, and his patronage was useful to their movement.

That movement was, by the end of the century, largely guided by the famous Arthur Young, Secretary of Pitt's Board of Agriculture and by far the most effective " agricultural publicist " which this, or any other, country has ever known. For half a century Young travelled over Great Britain, Ireland and France, compiling inexhaustible reports, arguing with agricultural defaulters, exhorting and instructing others in the methods of sound farming, and generally stirring up owners and tenants to reclaim and improve. His reputation became international, and he numbered among his friends and correspondents the *savants*, Statesmen, and princes of half the world. Among the princes was King George III, though it must often have been asked why, for once, the King had sought both friendship and inspiration from the right quarter. Unfortunate and unreasonable as his judgment of men and their attainments generally was, George seems, however, to have regarded Arthur Young with no little affection, and there can be no doubt as to his esteem. They corresponded regularly on agricultural matters, and the King appears to have said, at least once, to his friend : " Mr. Young, I conceive myself more indebted to you than to any man in my dominions." Whether this is the man talking to the sagacious friend, the enthusiastic farmer to the agricultural expert, or the monarch to a distinguished subject, does not appear. We do at any rate know that King George never travelled without a copy of Young's "Annals of Agriculture " in the Royal carriage, but whether that provision was prompted by his admiration for the great agriculturist and his work or—a common frailty not confined to kings—by the desire to linger over printed words which the reader himself had set down in ink, we can only conjecture. Certain it is that, though the editor himself wrote about a third of the voluminous contents of the "Annals," contributions also appeared on a wide variety of subjects from many distinguished men—Lord Bristol, Lord Orford, Jeremy Bentham, Priestley and Lord Townshend were among them—and from time to time, over a signature by no means so distinguished : that of plain Ralph Robinson. There were those who knew, however, that this simple pseudonym—it was the name of the Windsor head-shepherd—served to cloak the identity of an illustrious and Royal Master. There is no record that Mr. Robinson's modest communications set the agricultural world ablaze, but the King's views on sheep breeding and sheep farming were always heard with attention. His efforts to popularise the Merino found many supporters, though he " wanted no better sort of foreign sheep than the Hereford Ryland."

By the time he achieved authorship, the special interest of the King in farming was already recognised : not only by his friends, but by those who hoped to make political capital out of poking fun at his simple pleasures and bucolic virtues. It was his simplicity, no doubt, which made him fond of all simple

mechanical tasks, from the legendary button-making to the more varied—and better attested—duties of the farmyard and the kitchen. Whether he made buttons or not, he certainly knew a great deal about those who wore them. Buttons, facings, tags and laces were part of the vast store of his knowledge of his Army. Of them he knew as much, probably, as he did of the quarterings and family scandals of his gentry. And just as he got the Army List and all Army regulations by heart, so he learnt the smallest routine particulars of his own establishment and would acquaint himself with the duties and capabilities of even the newest helper in the stables or the kitchen. This applied naturally to the farmer and just as naturally to the tenants and cottagers of his—or, indeed, anybody else's—estates. His thirst for information regarding all these humble folk and their pursuits appears to have been completely insatiable, and, when coupled with his odd mannerisms, his "What, what?"s and "Hay, hay?"s and his capacity for repeating himself indefinitely, easily lent itself to mild (or not so mild) derision. Fanny Burney has told us of the simplicity of the Royal Household, with its kindly and frugal management and its monotonous routine; and others have embroidered it. The Royal pair had the simplest pleasures, the very mildest and simplest—little country dances, to which a dozen people were invited and where the honest King would stand up and dance for three hours at a time to one tune: after which delicious excitement they would go to bed without any supper. And in the daytime we find His Majesty engaged in just as simple pursuits, day by day, at the same hour: heading the family procession to chapel, gravely saluting the band which gave him so much pleasure, or walking on Windsor slopes and patting the Eton boys' chubby cheeks. "Rain or shine, the King rode every day for hours; poked his red face into hundreds of cottages round about, and showed that shovel hat and Windsor uniform to farmers, to pig boys and to old women making apple dumplings."

The apple-dumpling story was only one of a host of legends industriously circulated by his friends and toadies to prove how truly the King shared his people's interests and pleasures, and by his enemies to show how silly and stupid, unbelievably mean and possibly corrupt, old "Farmer Jarge" could be. Pictures of the Royal farmer and his wife going to market were another matter, however, and every time application was made to the Commons for money to pay some Royal debt there were sure to be accusations against the frugal pair of making profit by farming, haggling with tradesmen, and selling their produce in the Windsor shops. The actual nickname appears to have made its first appearance in print when, at the beginning of 1770, the King's Speech—which might well, it was said, have been devoted to more serious matters—confined itself to the considerations of disease prevalent among horned cattle. Gillray's caricature "A New Way to Pay the National Debt" (1786) contained a panel depicting the "last dying speech of fifty-four malefactors executed for robbery of a hen-roost."

George's most inveterate baiter, however, was the reverend gentleman who veiled his identity under the pseudonym of "Peter Pindar," though it must be confessed that his arrows are only lightly tipped with poison:

> The mail arrives! Hark! hark! the cheerful horn
> To Majesty announcing oil and corn;
> Turnips and cabbages and soup and candles,
> And, lo! each article great Cæsar handles!
> Bread, cheese, salt, catchup, vinegar and mustard;
> Small beer and bacon, apple-pie and custard:
> All, all, from Windsor greets his frugal grace
> For Weymouth is a d——d expensive place!
> . . . . . .
> A herd of swine goes by. "Whose hogs are these?
> Hay, farmer, hay?" "Yours, measter, if you please."

These are harmless sallies, and the truth is that his people liked their farmer King, who lived on plain, wholesome roast and boiled, despised your French kickshaws, and was a true, hearty old English gentleman. Thackeray may be the most unreliable of historians, but he certainly had an eye for a picture. "One sees it," he writes, "the band playing its old magic, the sun shining on the happy loyal crowd, and lighting the ancient battlements, the rich elms and purple landscape and bright greensward; the royal standard drooping from the great tower yonder, as old George passes, followed by his race and preceded by the charming maid, who caresses the crowd with her innocent smiles."

EDMUND BARBER.

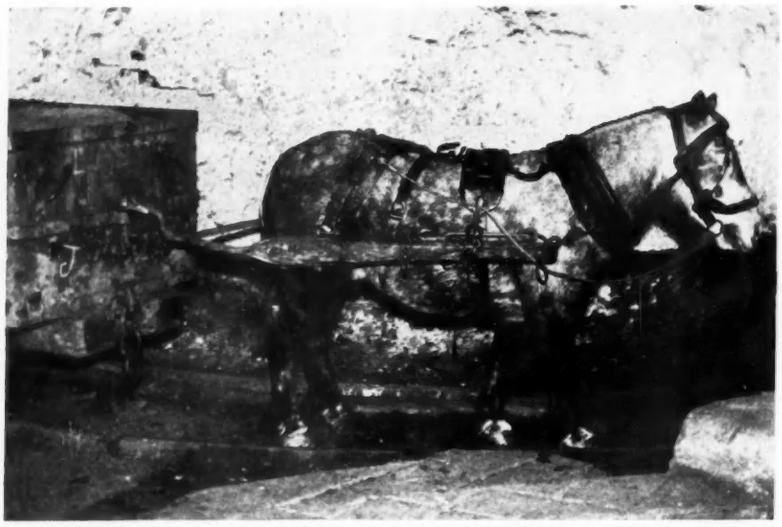
THE BEST OAK WOOD IN ENGLAND AND WALES

THE AWARD OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S TROPHY TO LORD POWIS

SOUTH SIDE WOOD, Powis Castle, awarded the Royal Agricultural Society's trophy for the best oak wood in the centenary year of the Society, 1939. The cubic content per acre is around 3,400ft., as against 2,500ft. in average close-grown woods. The oldest trees average 130 cub. ft. (*Inset*) The Cup, designed and made by Mr. D. Lockyer, of the Birmingham College of Arts and Crafts.







A SMALLER TYPE OF PONY USED IN NORTH COUNTRY PITS

PIT PONIES AT HOME

By FRANCES PITT

The beautiful little draught horse to be seen at the Royal Show at Windsor under the bald name of "Pit Pony" will surprise those who only know the ponies of the mines by hearsay. He will also arouse interest in the pit pony at home. The following account of a recent visit to certain pits in the Glamorganshire coalfield may dispel some illusions concerning these ponies and the conditions under which they live and work.

THE morning was fine, still, and very peaceful as we climbed the long road over the Brecon Beacons and dropped down into industrial Glamorganshire. The sun, as yet low in the east, for the day was but beginning, slanted its rays across hillsides green with the fronds of young bracken over which larks sang diligently. It threw its light into the valleys and gilded tall chimneys, pit mounds and stern streets of miners dwellings, where everything was tinged a dull grey by the all-pervading coal dust.

Our destination on this sunny morning was that spot so famous in colliery annals, the Rhondda Valley, and soon we were in it, driving along ways over which brooded the peace of the Sabbath. Yet despite the Sunday calm the great pit mounds and refuse dumps, the tall chimneys, the blackened buildings, and now and again a blackened face, told of activities underground not entirely stilled on this day of peace.

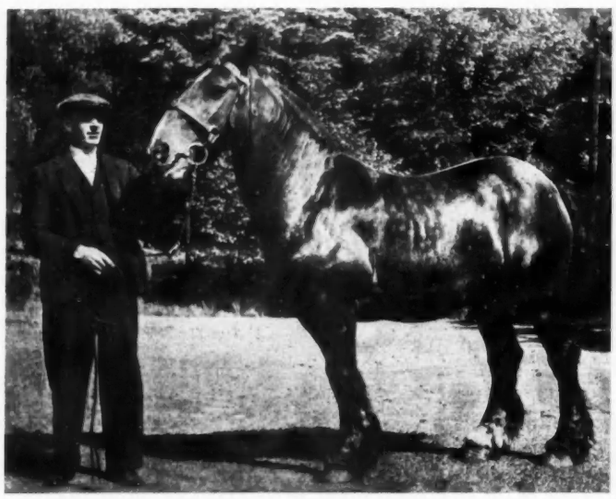
The object of my visit was to see pit ponies at home and I had been advised to come on a Sunday because they would then be concentrated in their stables rather than scattered over miles of workings. I came with the usual preconceived idea of the pit pony as a small, somewhat miserable creature leading a dreary life in the darkness. Vague stories of animals blind through long disuse of their eyes were, if not exactly believed, at the "back of my mind." However, I soon realised their fairy-story nature. I had a shock. It was a solid one, too! It took the form of a remarkable little horse, a miniature Shire of some fifteen hands, which was brought forth from the surface stables of the Glamorgan pit and introduced to me by Mr. W. D. Rees as Tinker, a bay gelding, well over twenty years of age, with seventeen years' work underground to his credit.

Tinker was no "pony"—at least, not in the sense in which we usually understand the word—but an extremely strong, short-backed horse of beautiful proportions. He was likewise in wonderful condition. We have in my home county of Shropshire an expression, "slick as an unt," which means as round, fat and sleek as a mole, and this immediately came to my mind, for Tinker *was* as "slick as an unt." Moreover, he carried his years lightly. No one would have guessed he was over twenty.

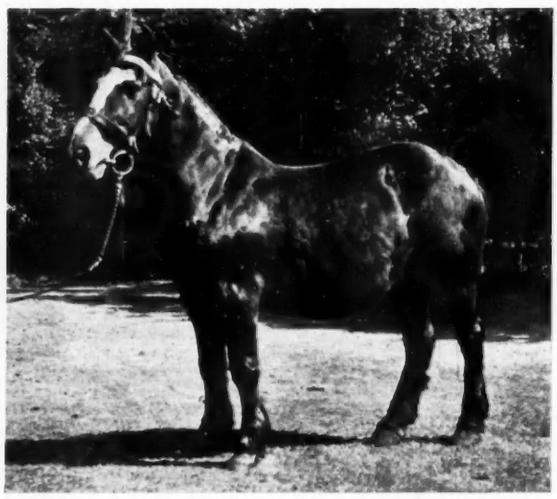
Thinking of the Royal Show, it immediately occurred to me that here was one of the animals for exhibition; but Mr. Rees, anticipating my question, said: "We have as good underground." He was referring to the 1,500 horses belonging to the Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, for which he, in conjunction with Mr. Bruce, is responsible. It shows how anxious the colliery companies are for the welfare of their ponies that they place veterinary surgeons in charge of them. There are, by the way, some 7,500 horses at work underground in South Wales, and a total of 33,000 employed in the British Isles. Although these seem large numbers, they are not nearly so many as was at one time the case, for every year sees increased use of machinery, though whether it will ever be possible entirely to dispense with the pony is another question.

After taking a snapshot of Tinker, against a background of fresh green trees that contrasted with the pit-head surroundings close at hand, I turned my attention to Derby, a mare somewhat smaller and of more pony type, but again an animal of great sturdiness and strength. She, too, was a veteran of long service in the pits, having gone down in 1925. After fourteen years' work she looked fresh and well and good for a further term of usefulness, while as for her condition I can only say that she was the picture of prosperity.

And now for the ponies below. A few minutes later we were dropping swiftly into the bowels of the earth, 700ft. or so into the depths of the Glamorgan No. 1 Pit. Down and down we went, then stopped with the smoothness and gentleness of an express train gliding into a main line station, and there was a wide tunnel, lit by electric light (which made the lamps we each carried seem superfluous), stretching before us, its roof



TINKER. A bay gelding with a record of seventeen years' work underground; a typical specimen of the largest type of South Wales "pony." He is being exhibited at Windsor.



DERBY. A brown or bay mare who began her work underground in 1925. A specimen of the smaller type of South Wales pit pony. An amazingly strong animal in excellent condition.



LOOKING FROM THE HILLS ABOVE THE RHONDDA VALLEY INTO BRECONSHIRE
The ponies in the foreground despite life in the open air were not nearly such prosperous-looking animals as their fellows underground

arched by iron girders and with supports along its sides.

We walked along this tunnel, our footsteps muffled by a deep carpet of fine coal dust (which explained the blackness of everybody and everything connected with the pits, for it was all-pervading), until we came to the stables. They were a long row of stalls, each inscribed with the occupant's name and with the harness hanging outside.

The ponies of this No. 1 Pit were of the smaller fourteen-hand type, similar to Derby whom I had seen above, because the workings do not permit the use of the bigger horses. I went from stall to stall marvelling at the sturdy little animals, their strong frames, short backs and wide quarters. Where were such miniature cart-horses found and how were they bred? They were picked up here and there, I was told, and were probably, in the majority of cases, by a Shire stallion out of a pony mare of the Welsh cob type used for farm work in the hills. Some of these fourteen-hand ponies were more pony than anything else, but in the next pit we should see the cart-horse type.

Every pony was the picture of condition, well groomed and more than sleek, most of them being almost too fat. I stretched my arm across one back that was wider than that of a prize bull. I looked at the feed: there were good oats in it, and the ration, I found, was from 13lb. to 16lb. of corn per day. When we consider that the usual allowance of oats per day for a hunter in hard work is no more, it will be realised how well these ponies are fed. The conditions under which pit ponies live and work are most strictly regulated by the Coal Mines Act. They wear, when at work, a helmet head-piece with eye-shields, that protects them from risk of bumps from falling stones or contact with projections, and they have no bits, answering to spoken commands with ready understanding. The men, as was obvious, take great pride in their charges.

We left these ponies, returned to the surface—which seemed hot and dazzling after the cool, airy, well ventilated conditions below—and went to another pit, also belonging to the Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, of the Naval group, known as the Anthony Pit. Here, preliminary formalities having been completed. such as signing the book for the issue of a lamp each, we again entered the cage and sank into the depths.



A SOUTH WALES PONY AND MINER IN THEIR PIT ACCOUTREMENTS

The tunnels and workings here were of much greater size and, it was obvious, allowed of bigger horses. Here were animals of fifteen hands and even fifteen-two, and among them were amazing specimens of miniature draught-horses. It was indeed a fact that Tinker was no exceptional specimen. In some mines where the workings are narrow, small thirteen-hand-high ponies are used. In the north of England the ponies are almost all small ones. In Glamorganshire these are rare.

The stable inspection over, we turned for a walk round the workings. Although a Sunday, they were by no means idle; falls of rock were being cleared, and men were busy here and there getting things ready for Monday morning.

We walked on and on, up long, long tunnels where the light of the lanterns gleamed on the coal that glistened between the timbers that propped walls and roof, on and on towards the actual coal face. Here was a place where some rock had fallen and was being cleared, and a pony harnessed to a tub stood waiting, but not wasting his time, for he munched away at the feed in his nosebag. We crept past the long belt of a conveyor, which brings the coal from the coal face to a spot where it goes into the tubs and is hauled away by the ponies, under a low place where I bumped my head hard enough to realise that a miner's tin helmet is for use not ornament, and so arrived at the face. Here was the coal, and goodness, was not the place hot!

The ventilation of the mine as a whole is marvellous, the tunnels are beautifully cool and airy, but here the temperature was much higher. The overalls, put on to try and keep the grime at bay, had been discarded some way back, and now we abandoned the contest and got happily black. I even excavated a piece of coal for myself and bore it off as a memento of an extraordinarily interesting and enjoyable Sunday morning. The cage shot upwards to a surface world of heat and blazing sun, and I took with me the conviction that the pit pony under modern conditions is one of the best-looked-after horses in Britain.

As I went homewards, over the hills between the Rhondda Valley and Brecon, I saw a party of ponies roaming the heights, free in the sunlight, with the breeze blowing on their shaggy coats, and as I viewed their lean forms I wondered which were really better off, they or the ponies below?

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the kindness of those in charge of the pit ponies and the trouble they took to show me everything.

* * *

This account of the care lavished on pit ponies in South Wales may rather surprise those who have been accustomed to think of the ponies underground as a neglected tribe, but we must remember that it was largely public agitation in the past that not only led to Government control, but also roused the interest of the owners and the pride of the miners in these animals.



UNDERGROUND STABLES, MARINE PITS

ROYAL LODGE

THEIR MAJESTIES' HOME IN WINDSOR PARK



WHEN in 1931 the Duke and Duchess of York were given the little house in the Great Park by King George V in which to make a country home, they were following in the steps of the Prince Regent. But it was little thought at the time, any more than in 1812, that the "lodge" would become the favourite retreat of a King of England. Actually there are precedents for Royal lodges in Windsor Park going back nearly seven hundred years. In 1251 Henry III ordered the repair of a lodge for his use, and other kings, including Edward IV, had hunting lodges in the Park. In George III's reign, when Windsor Castle had long been practically deserted as a Royal residence, the Queen's Lodge came into existence and was generally used by the Royal Family when they were at Windsor. That was the time, too, when William, Duke of Cumberland, as Ranger, took up residence in the Wren period house that became Cumberland Lodge, and engaged Thomas Sandby to expand a string of ponds into Virginia Water, building himself a tea-house overlooking it known as Belvedere Fort, the building, much altered meanwhile by Wyattville, which became the country home of the Duke of Windsor some years before Royal Lodge was similarly rehabilitated for his brother.

When George III's madness made it necessary for his son to assume the Regency, it was desirable for the latter to have a residence nearer London than his yet demure little classic Pavilion at Brighton, and for preference also close to Windsor, where the King was detained. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests proposed Cumberland Lodge, but meanwhile the Prince must have a *pied-à-terre* at Windsor. In October, 1812, the Treasury ordered that a cottage in Windsor Great Park, which had been occupied for 52 years by Thomas Sandby, should be adapted for his temporary occupation. The alterations,

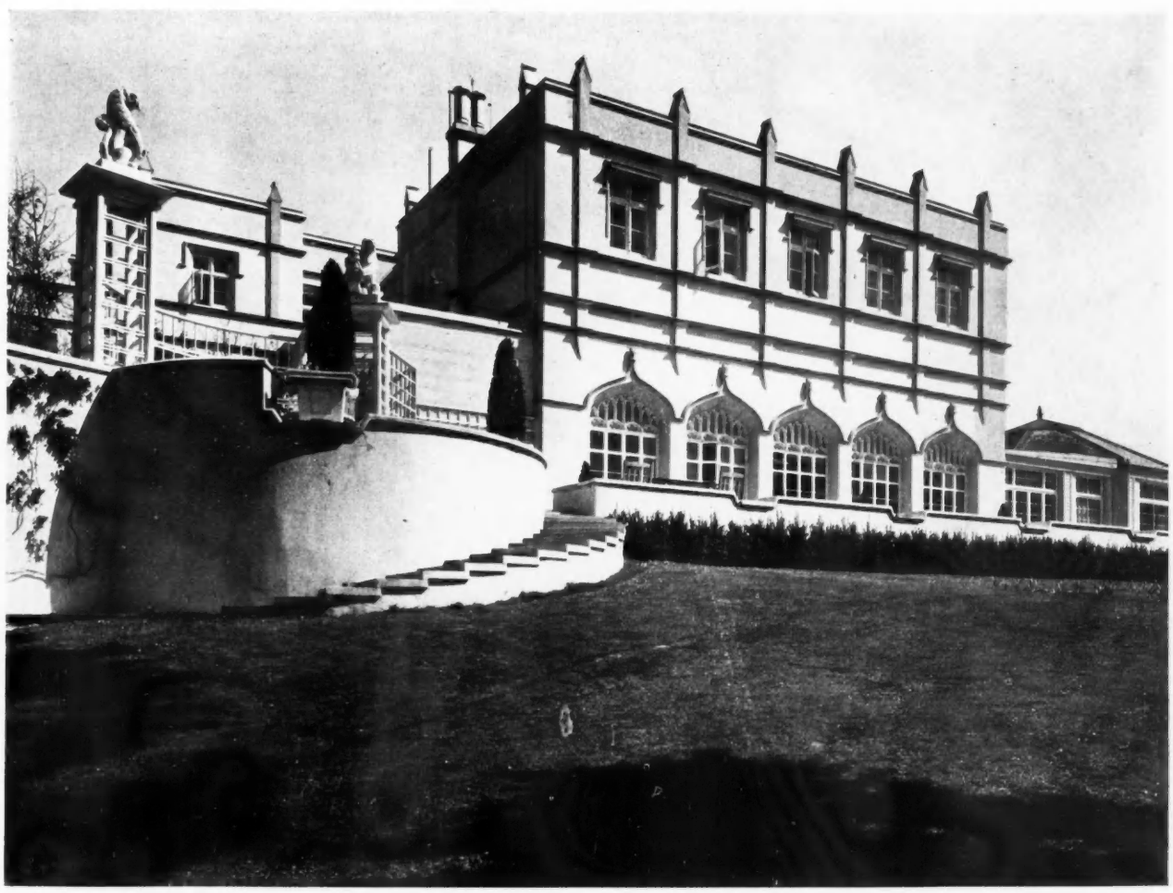


Copyright 1.—THE WEST AND SOUTH FRONTS ACROSS THE LAWNS *"Country Life"*

(*Above*) "THE KING'S COTTAGE" BUILT BY GEORGE IV, AND PULLED DOWN AFTER HIS DEATH



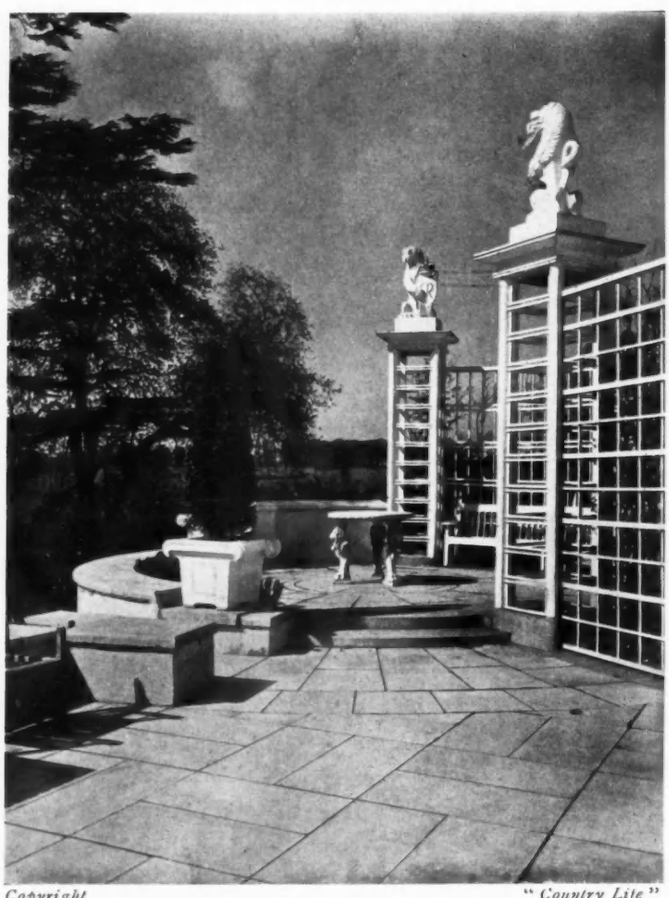
2.—FROM A WOODLAND GLADE



Copyright 3.—THE WEST FRONT AND THE BASTION AT THE END OF THE TERRACE *"Country Life"*



4.—THE WEST TERRACE



Copyright "Country Life"

5.—TRELLIS AND BEECH HEDGES SCREEN THE BASTION

involving a considerable change of plan, were estimated by Nash to require £2,750. As to Cumberland Lodge, a more detailed examination revealed that the cost of adapting it to the Prince's requirements would far exceed Nash's original estimate. After various alternatives had been considered and rejected, the Treasury ordained that the cottage in the forest should be altered and enlarged to provide a permanent country seat for the Prince and his household.

Nash's estimate, Mr. Summerson tells us in his study of Nash, leapt from less than three to more than thirteen thousand, which did not include the cast-iron conservatory and marble chimneypieces. These, and many subsequent additions, carried the total to well over some £35,000, exclusive of a further sum of £17,000 for furnishing. The new house grew rapidly, and soon merited its appellation of Cottage only in virtue of the thatched roof with which Nash replaced Sandby's tiles. Nash exercised considerable ingenuity in making it look as small as



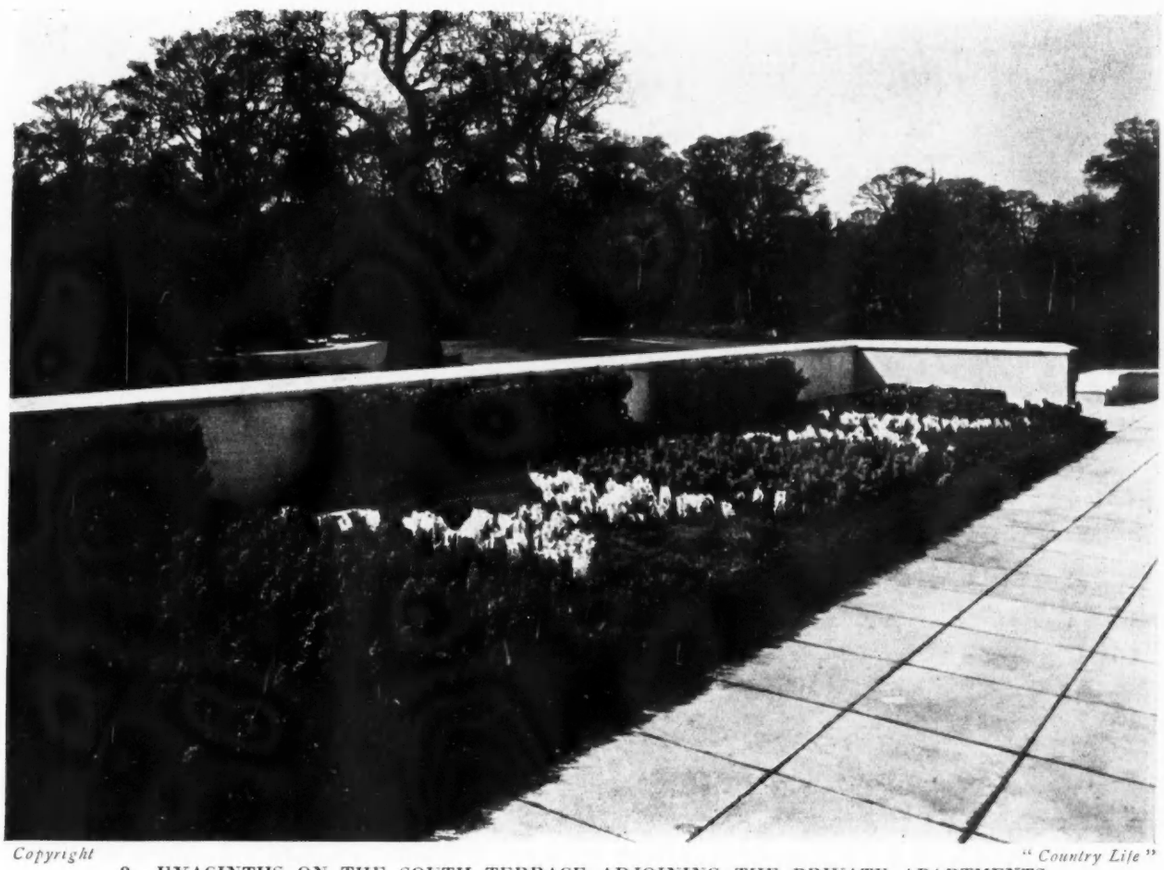
6.—"CHARITY" A STATUE IN THE WOODLAND
Copied from the original at St. Paul's, Walden Bury

possible, devising plantations that prevented too much of it being seen at once, though innumerable tall chimney stacks betrayed its true size. "The entrance front had two gables and a gothic door: the garden front, long and low, had little thatched bonnets on the roof and a thatched rustic verandah below, where honeysuckle grew. The conservatory, designed to screen the offices, was 'formed of cast iron trellissed pilasters' with a 'trellised temple' in the middle, and was painted green." At least part of this elaborate structure, surviving the fate of the remainder of the cottage, stood until comparatively recent years against what is the south-west corner of the present building.

As Regent and King, George IV occupied Royal Lodge at intervals until he moved into the renovated Castle in December 1828. He was constantly enlarging it, so that Princess Lieven, who lived there in the King's latter days, found "in everything a habit of unspoiled magnificence which left behind the sentiment of *une charmante béatitude*."



7.—THE PRINCESSES' COTTAGE AND GARDEN



Copyright *"Country Life"*

8.—HYACINTHS ON THE SOUTH TERRACE ADJOINING THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS

From Dufaycolor Transparencies

But George IV's Royal Lodge has almost completely disappeared. His successor had it pulled down, except for a large saloon, now the main living room facing west, which is part of a late addition to it by Wyattville; this was incorporated into the more modest house that took its place in the second quarter of the century. The site of the old house is partly occupied by the existing south front, but it extended a considerable distance farther eastward. From the death of George IV the house was rarely occupied till 1874, when it became the residence of successive Court officials the last of whom was Major Fetherstonhaugh, manager of the King's racing establishment.



9.—THE WOODLAND IN SPRING

As the Duke and Duchess of York found it, Royal Lodge was a somewhat gloomy edifice of greyish stucco, affecting the Tudor style, and rising from sloping lawns plentifully screened with laurels. It is approached from the north, past a little Victorian Gothic church, by a drive leading up to an austere porched front of that date facing east. But on the other fronts the lie of the ground, dipping slightly to rise beyond into a picturesque woodland bank, was seen to have considerable possibilities. Both the Duke and Duchess, as they still were, became greatly attached to the place and, as the under- and overgrowth was cleared away, began to elaborate schemes that, while introducing modern garden elements, retained the essentially woodland character of the site, with its noble trees and great sweeps of lawn. A way, too, was devised to endow the house with a charming gaiety without involving great structural alterations.

At this stage Their Royal Highnesses called in Mr. Geoffrey Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., who, with Mr. Russell Page to advise on the flower planting, has been mainly responsible for the design of the new terraces and the skilful linking of the architecture with its setting. After his Accession King George VI decided to continue to use Royal Lodge as his private residence and, although the demands on his time now make his visits to Royal Lodge less frequent and of shorter duration, the designs have been carried through and Their Majesties spend much of their leisure with the Princesses enjoying the delightful home that they have made at Royal Lodge and personally planning fresh developments in the gardens.

The house consists of a central two-storeyed block with lower wings on either side, the northern containing the offices, the southern Their Majesties' private apartments. A gravelled forecourt has been formed before the east front screened by yew hedges with a vista eastwards flanked by flowering cherries and crabs. At the south-east corner a wall, pierced by a fretwork door screens the forecourt from a low terrace immediately in front of the private rooms. The terrace is carpeted by a large bed with a permanent pattern formed with dwarf lavender and lavender-cotton, and filled in successively with hyacinths and bedding plants according to season. Against the house and the retaining wall are planted lavender and rosemary respectively.

The south corner of the house is formed by a single-storey octagonal structure which, though rebuilt, is essentially a survival of the old house and has been treated as the pivot of the lay-out adjoining the house. The terrace is continued round it, but the ground has been excavated below and in front to provide a sheltered sitting place flanked by two large terraced flower beds. Beyond, the terrace spreads out along the west front containing the drawing-room inside its range of five Perpendicular Gothic windows, their ogees capped with crowns. It was this front that presented the greatest scope for effective treatment and that set the key-note for the handling of the rest of the building.



10.—LUPINS, IRISES, AND PEONIES IN THE SUNK GARDEN

The note adopted throughout the exterior is, in effect, an application of the rococo spirit that produced the Petit Trianon, Sans Souci, the Amalienburg, and all the pastoral retreats of eighteenth-century monarchs. No attempt has been made to copy rococo forms. But the Gothic and Tudor oddities of the architecture, the typical Victorianism of the building, the requirements of to-day for a cheerful, informal family life, and the need to relate these to the romantic woodland setting, have been brilliantly reconciled by this gay solution of a difficult æsthetic problem. Nowadays it is impossible to take sham Gothic seriously. We see it for what it was—an offshoot of the romantic movement on which the rococo style was an earlier and much more successful

variant. By being treated in this spirit Royal Lodge has been transformed from a Victorian platitude into a witty Georgian pleasantry; a little deprecatory, wholly unpompous, superficially amusing, though fundamentally serious. To come to details, the stucco walls have been given a wash of a delicate warm pink, the mouldings picked out in white with here and there a touch of gilt in crown or cypher. The same colouring extends to the new terrace walls, while the trellis-work on the west terrace is white with gilt accents. The pink is too pale to be insistent; from a little distance it blends into a warm white, while from near by it gives a pleasant impression of sunny warmth.

The west terrace is terminated to the north, where the ground falls rather steeply, in a circular bastion round which curves a gradual flight of steps. To the north-west it is screened by trellis-work in front of a bosquet of beech, its two pylons surmounted by carved and painted wooden lions, designed by Mr. Alan King, bearing shields with the gilded cyphers "G.R. IIII" and "G.R. VI." An old pink marble table forms the centre of the space which commands a charming view up the length of the dipping lawn, with a peep northwards over the Great Park to the "Copper Horse." Here and elsewhere on the terrace are set box trees in tubs adapted from an eighteenth century pattern.

The addition of these terraces to the garden fronts, and their "streamlined" design, has the effect both of tying the house to its site and of emphasising the sweeping contours of lawn in which it is set. The result might be described as placing the house on a raft in a sea of turf that breaks in a foam of yellow azaleas on the farther shore, where great oaks stand forward in promontories with inviting creeks of woodland in between and distant vistas over the Park. This effect is a clever realisation of the contemporary trend of landscape design that seeks to relate modern architecture to traditional English settings in just such imaginative ways as this. Indeed, for all its Gothic trimmings, the rectangular masses of Royal Lodge and its light colouring give it an essential resemblance to a clean-cut modern building. Look at Fig. 1 with half-closed eyes, and the building might be some ultra-contemporary steel and concrete structure. What has been done here, therefore, has much to teach us not only in how a Victorian building may be attractively handled, but in the application of landscape design to modern architecture.

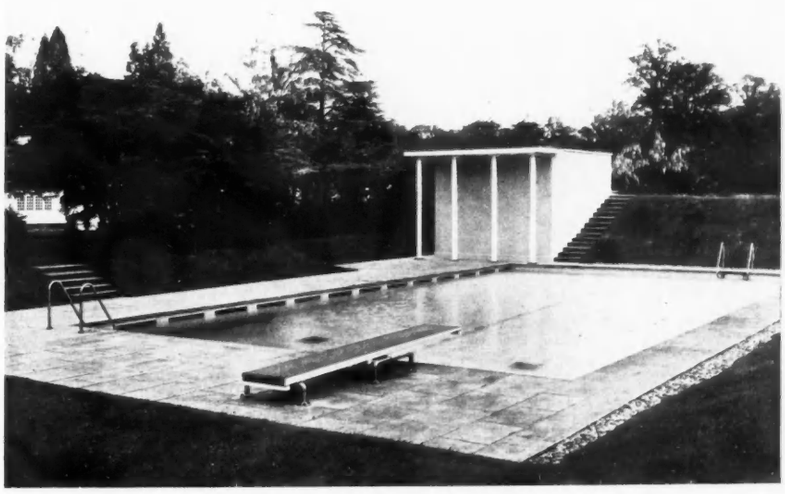
As the natural features of the site demanded, the garden has been treated on perfectly simple lines, and accords well with the beautiful wooded landscape of which it forms part. The site itself has been allowed to dictate the broad lines of the lay-out and to suggest decorative treatment that harmonises with and enhances its natural beauties. The transition from the formal to the natural has been accomplished by gradual stages, each of which has allowed scope for the practice of the various aspects of modern gardening fashion. Room has been found for the massing of hardy flowers in bold groups to provide colour near enough to the house without being obtrusive, for the introduction of a rock and water garden complete with stream



11.—AN OLD CLUMP OF AZALEAS BEYOND THE LAWN



12.—IN THE PRINCESSES' GARDEN



Copyright "*Country Life*"

13.—THE SWIMMING POOL

and miniature falls, and for the making of a woodland garden which passes easily and naturally into the wild where nature has been garnished by the planting of a few simple flowers of the right kind.

Below the terrace on the south front a sunk garden has been formed, enclosed by hedges of yew, and here in early summer there is a gay display provided by an array of lupins, irises, peonies, and other aristocrats among the hardy border flowers. To the east and screened from view by a belt of trees and shrubs lies " The Little Cottage " (" Y Bwythyn Bach ") presented to Princess Elizabeth on her sixth birthday, in 1932, as a mark of affection by the people of Wales, and now picturesquely set in an attractive formal garden planned on the same miniature scale as the cottage, enclosed by a simple rustic pergola, the uprights and cross timbers of which afford support to a variety of rambler roses, clematis and other climbers. Borders below the pergola are filled with tulips in the spring to be followed by bedding plants in their season, while masses of azaleas contribute nobly to the pageant of blossom in May, when polyanthus primroses deck the narrow borders surrounding the formal grass parterres before the entrance. Close by lies the swimming pool, one of the amenities of the modern garden that is not always easy to place, but which is here carefully set with due regard to convenience, shelter and exposure. On the other side of the gravelled forecourt is another small garden which is maintained solely by the two Princesses, each of whom have their respective plots in which they sow and tend their favourite flowers. In the spring the beds are carpeted with the blue of forget-me-nots, to be succeeded in turn by some of the more gaily coloured annuals of high summer.

Across the undulating lawn which stretches from the main garden front and is punctuated here and there by large beds of azaleas and majestic oaks and cedars, banks of pontic rhododendrons afford a touch of colour in early summer, and are a picturesque background to the rock and water garden in weathered limestone, the slopes and pockets of which provide a comfortable home for a variety of alpines, as well as for a collection of moisture-loving things like the Asiatic primroses and irises, which flourish by the margin of the stream as it makes its way into a small pool. The grassy slopes surrounding the rock garden are here and there broken by drifts of heaths that give a note of welcome colour throughout the year.

Beyond the rock garden, where the lawn merges into the wood, clearings have been made here and there to allow of the planting of many species and hybrid rhododendrons, a race of shrubs in which His Majesty takes particular interest. The rhododendrons are supported by a full cast of ornamental shrubs, each of established reputation and garden value, and these, in company with the irregular drifts of daffodils which carpet the woodland floor beneath the beeches and the oaks, lighten the shady recesses and provide the touch of colour necessary to transform the woodland surroundings into a picturesque glade where nature and artifice are happily married.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY and G. C. TAYLOR.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

IF only the affairs of Europe could be conducted by the Directors of the International Horse Show there would be no more jitters or major crises. From the very first morning to the last performance on Saturday night there was a feeling of *camaraderie* which brought together all horse-lovers whatever their class, profession or nationality.

The attendance this year was good, considering all things, and always there exists that family feeling due to a great extent to the Members' Club, where everybody meets everybody else to discuss the affairs of the Show. This year the entries were decidedly good, and the class of animal shown was above the average.

To comment on every class would take up too much space, but a few outstanding winners deserve mention—for instance, in the hack classes Mrs. Kent's Thor sailed through the Show an easy winner in every class, as it did also at Richmond. To say that Thor is perfect would be like saying that any of us is perfect, but it can be truly said that it corresponds very nearly to the idea of what a hack should be in conformation, style, and action, for it has substance as well as quality—a somewhat rare combination.

The hunter classes were so excellent that it is difficult to comment on them, but a word of praise must be given to the lady judges, who performed their duties in a most excellent way, especially when in the saddle.

From the ringsider's point of view, it looked as if Mr. Hindley's Bradbury was unlucky in not attaining to higher honours, as he is beautiful to look at and a lovely mover. Perhaps it would simplify matters for judges and exhibitors if there were an age limit of, say, eight years for hunters and possibly other classes. It would certainly tend to swell the entries. Another outstanding exhibit was the grey cob Just Wait, an animal on which the most fastidious would be proud to be seen and which appeared to be a beautiful ride.

The children's ponies get better every year, and their riding compares rather too favourably with their elders and—dare we say?—betters, especially in the jumping competitions, where their judgment in the approach to the jump is almost uncanny. Let us hope that that judgment will remain with them for many years to come—it is an easy thing to lose.

Talking of jumping, it is extraordinary how we English still continue to underrate our own abilities in this particular line. On every side we still hear the English being unfavourably compared with other nations. Why this should be so is difficult to determine. Perhaps it is our national leaning towards understatement combined with ignorance of the true facts. Anyway once more we have won the Prince of Wales Cup—the competition open to teams of three officers of each nation.

No foreign competitors received a more whole-hearted ovation than the Italians, whose visit to London was in the nature of a return call, the Directors of the International Horse Show having financed a team of our own officers to go to Rome a short time ago—a very sporting gesture.

The high jump still appears to attract large audiences, but there are many true horse-lovers who do not enjoy the spectacle of gallant horses being continually over-faced by this alarming obstacle



A DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE PAGEANT OF PICCADILLY FIFTY YEARS AGO
Horse buses passing a reproduction of the Eros fountain



WINNERS OF THE EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES CHALLENGE CUP FOR TEAMS JUMPING
(*Left to right*) Maj. N. H. Kindersley on Maguire, Maj. C. H. Brunker on Cark Clever Vixen, Capt. W. F. Butler on Big Sweep



LT.-COL. A. BETTONI (ITALY) ON ADIGRAT
He was the winner of the King George V Gold Challenge Cup and also Champion Jumper at Olympia

This year provided some original displays. Piccadilly Circus fifty years ago must have brought back wonderful memories to hundreds who remember those care-free old days, as well as amusing many thousands in this mechanised age. The British Riding Club, headed by that well known and well liked personality Major V. D. S. Williams, played a noble part in presenting a quadrille and a tandem ride, the like of which has never been seen before at the Horse Show. Both displays were performed, to most attractive music, by ladies and gentlemen on their hunters.

The tandem ride, which took place every afternoon, was a most dashing display. To ride one horse is difficult enough for some people, but to ride one and drive another would appear to be something in the nature of a nightmare, and so it was to many in the early stages of the training. It was a daily occurrence to have one or two leaders galloping wildly round the field, often leaving a "coachman" sitting forlornly on the ground. It was not without some qualms, therefore, that the tandem ride entered the ring for the first time; but all went well, and the ride proved a great success.

The Charles I costumes of the quadrille and the "dancing" of the horses were worthy of a Covent Garden ballet.

There is no doubt that this equestrian ballet as performed under the evening lights appealed very much to the audience, who were lost in admiration at the dignity and grace of these fox-hunting ladies and gentlemen on their hunters.

It is rather remarkable to consider that both these British Riding Club displays only had a bare month's preparation under the direction of Mr. Harry Asselberghs, more than ably supported by Major Williams, and it is not an exaggeration to say that they have proved as popular as anything that has been seen in the Horse Show since its inception in 1907.

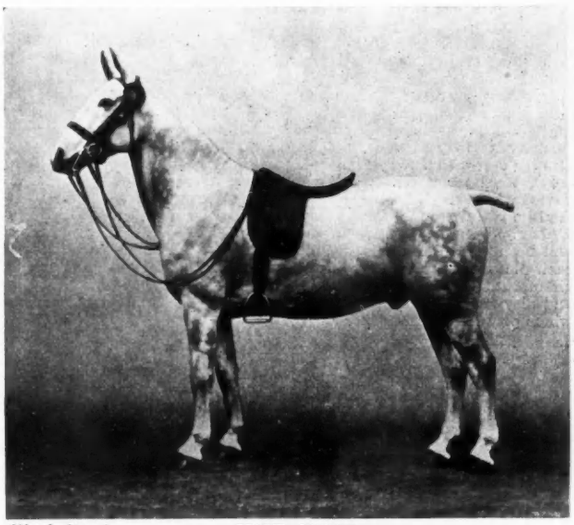
It will be interesting to see if this tandem ride creates a new vogue. It would be amusing and no doubt spectacular to see a class for this type of tandem at the next International Horse Show. Certainly it would be a draw, and if any sporting function deserves support it is the International Horse Show at Olympia. Long may it continue.

Lady Yule very nobly made herself financially responsible for the production of these two displays.

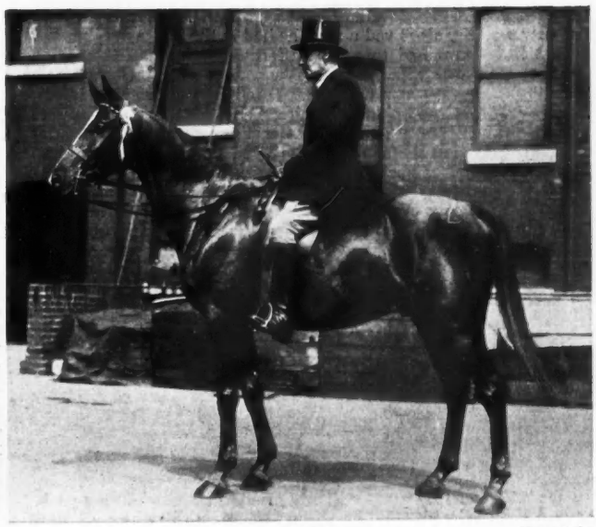
RINGSIDER.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH PRESENTING THE ROWNSLEY CUP TO MASTER J. COATES



W. A. Rouch
JUST WAIT
The Champion Weight-carrying Cob at Olympia



THOR
Copyright
The Champion Hack ridden by Mr. A. R. Kent

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

"ACTIVE AND SPRY," BY BERNARD DARWIN

"WELL, Gen'ral," said the American gentleman in "Martin Chuzzlewit," "and how are you?"

"Active and spry, sir, in my country's service," replied General Choks; and so might General Sir Ian Hamilton reply at the age of eighty-six. Moreover, he has an astonishingly accurate and lively memory for all the things that have befallen him in those long years, and writes about them sometimes a little slangily, sometimes a little flamboyantly, always pleasantly, in "When I Was a Boy" (Faber and Faber, 18s.), so that his readers must needs be fond of him. He has taken the years from his very earliest consciousness to his gaining his commission in the Suffolk Regiment (before transferring to the Gordon Highlanders), and has made a most engaging story of them, interspersed with his views upon things in general. We find him first the smallest of boys in his enchanting old home at Hafton on the Holy Loch, by Dunoon; then at his private school, where he was unhappy and bullied; then at Wellington, in Benson's day, where he was happy, though often chastised, and by his own account supremely idle. After an interlude with a magical and entertaining crammer, Captain Lendy, he passes successfully into the Army, to the unconcealed surprise of his family, and goes for a while to Dresden, to the house of a fine old Hanoverian general, next to Sandhurst, and finally to his regiment, then commanded by another Hamilton, with whiskers fifteen inches long, who was quite deservedly known by the name of "Tiger."

No reviewer could hope to deal with all these epochs, and I shall take the first because I like it best and think it shows Sir Ian at his best. He and his younger brother Vereker had a delightful childhood in the home of their grandfather and grandmother, reinforced by Aunt Camilla, Aunt Bangie, and various uncles, and here is a wholly delightful account of it. It has this quality which belongs, I think, to all really good accounts of childhood, that it makes the reader remember his own childhood with a very pleasant emotion. The coachman, the housemaid, the dark passage, the surreptitious store cupboard, are not only charming in themselves, but recall their own counterparts in our own histories. And I mention the servants rather than the aunts because it is they who were the small Ian's greatest friends and whom he paints with the most vivid affection. There was the alarming Miller, the cook, who would say to inopportune trespassers in her kitchen: "I'll tie a clout ontil ye gin ye come in here," and, with the kitchenmaid as accomplice, would carry out her threat in the shape of "a nasty dish-cloth flopping clammily against our bare legs." There was John Monro, the coachman, who approached a bridge labelled "Closed to carts carrying over a ton of manure." "John," exclaimed Grandmamma, "you're never going to take us across the bridge?" "Oo aye, Ma'am," replied John, "ye're nae a ton of manure!" It was John's daughter Annie who, encouraged by the hands at the sawmill, ran a race against the boy and beat him, because she had longer legs and the best of the start. Even to-day that seems a sad set-down for the male sex; but he would not submit to such an indignity, and beat her in the return match over a longer distance. Above all there was the Swiss nurse, Henriette, whose favourite was Vereker, as the elder brother recognised without the least resentment. He was devoted to her, and bears her but one grudge: that she told him the most horrific stories about wolves, not only *le loup garon*, who could at will take on the semblance of man or woman, but real wolves that her own father had seen, having long white teeth and red tongues. They pursued sledges in the snow till despairing travellers would jettison little boys to save themselves; they also lived under the bed in the house at Glasgow, so that little boys had to make a despairing jump for it. The evil that Henriette did lived after her, for, says Sir Ian, "The other night, driving in a motor car through a snowstorm among some big woods in Buckinghamshire, I felt a sudden shiver pass over me. What was it? Again, after eighty years, my imagination had translated the sough of the wind through the trees into the distant howl of the wolf-pack."

If the boy was frightened of wolves he was frightened of little else. He was taken to St. James's Palace, where the Duke of Cambridge stroked his fair curls and said he had thought him a pretty little girl. This was too much—worse than that later defeat by Annie Monro. "I, prompted I suppose by the devil, grabbed hold of one of the royal whiskers and gave it a good hard tug." At least, so Aunt Camilla always said.

Modern Salmon Fishing, by Antony Bridges. (A. and C. Black, 10s. 6d.)

MR. BRIDGES is a very bold man. I take off my hat to him and wave my gaff in admiration at his boldness; for he is batting on a very sticky wicket, and, following so rapidly in the steps of the masters of modern salmon fishing, he would have been lucky if he had been able to treat the fishing crowd to the fine strokes all over the field of his subject in a way equal to that of his immediate predecessors. Jock Scott in "Spinning Up-to-date" and Balfour-Kinnear in "Spinning Salmon" have already mastered the difficulties of the spinning pitch, while Anthony Crossley, Balfour-Kinnear and Jock Scott have shown the spectators how to deal with the googlies of the greased line. Major Dawson, in a book of exactly (except for the addition of the words "and Sea Trout") the same title, which appeared as recently as last year, has already displayed most of the ways to overcome the wiles of the salmon; and here we have the present author leaving the pavilion (or the fishing hut) prepared to hit the fours and sixes of those who are taking off their pads and rightly rejoicing at the large figures which their books have already registered on the score board. Mr. Bridges approaches the wicket without, seemingly, the necessary protection of those who have gone in to bat before him, and, as he starts to lay about him, seems to lack much of the experience and technique of the others; but if you are put in low on the batting list you cannot be expected to equal the feats of the Hammonds and Bradmans who have gone before. Mr. Bridges' pitch has been much cut up, and, since he has been brave enough to make his own shots and not just run for the other members of the side, by copying their opinions, he deserves praise; but there is little in his batting which has not been seen before. He has missed (or given?) many chances. I will not tabulate them all, but there is such stuff as Alasticum wire, which has replaced piano wire, and there are such things as elastic bands for use in prawning. Further, I cannot advocate the tying on of a salmon fly or a worm hook with the Turle knot. He only uses a split cane bat for fly fishing, while surely the spliced greenheart deserves more of a mention than the mere statement that it is liable to break, even if he admits that it may be sweeter to fish with. I have fished with a greenheart for twelve years, and the only time I ever broke it was when I caught the high bank behind me with the top and in the forward motion it suffered, as anything but a steel rod will suffer. Anthony Crossley always uses one. On the same rod he has caught scores of salmon and huge sea trout, and is in perfect agreement with me on the subject. Mr. Bridges makes no mention of the steel rod. There is nothing about fly tying, and little about flies. I will spare trying to catch him any more, for you must give a few chances to satisfy a crowd which has grown accustomed to the hitting of the giants. I cannot help feeling that the gentlemen on the balcony who have returned from the crease, will be smiling somewhat when they watch Mr. Bridges trying to keep up his end, but, as I have already said, he is batting on a very tricky pitch. The field stand, of necessity, close around him, and even if I have missed catches they will not. But as you return to the pavilion, Mr. Bridges, I take off my hat and stand, in admiration of your pluck. After all, in the pages which I have just read you seem to be more used to the small grounds, wherein to fish, than the first-class Ovals and Lords of the other authorities on salmon fishing; but I am not saying that village cricket is not a much more enjoyable form of the game than the high-powered stuff. At any rate, I hope that you will be given your colours.

ROY BEDDINGTON.

You Have Lived Through All This, by Edward Thompson. (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.)

TWENTY years are the subject of Dr. Edward Thompson's new book; but they seem a lifetime, for they are the last twenty. As the ominous future presses upon the distracted present, it amazes us to be reminded that within those years the Fascist march on Rome was a novelty, and Hitler's name so unfamiliar that it was often spent with two "t's." How many of us now could say in what year Einstein's Relativity was first discussed, or "Abraham Lincoln" played, or Pelmanism or escalators introduced? Yet all of them fall within the twenty years, and Dr. Thompson reminds us of them in passing, as he makes his brief, cogent "anatomy of the age." The book is of high value, because it is our twenty years "re-lived through a distinguished imagination," so that we are forced to see how great a part stupidity has played and is still playing in our disasters, and how fearful a sin stupidity is. Things, as the author makes plain, do not happen without ample warning; stupidity consists in being blind and deaf to the warning, surprised by the ultimate event. But "soon we must face the alternatives, of sinking into third-rateness or reconstruction."

V. H. F.

Cast Iron Alibi, by Don Betteridge. (Herbert Jenkins, 7s. 6d.)

A STRONG alibi is always to be regarded with suspicion in a detective story; but when it is as strong as Arthur Crofton's in Mr. Betteridge's new book, not even his very powerful motive for murdering Herbert Lauristone can make him seriously under suspicion. Arthur Crofton himself tells part of the story; but whether Mr. Betteridge has done a Roger Ackroyd or by a triple bluff has made his hero really innocent after all, the reader must discover for himself by getting hold of this ingenious tale. Herbert Lauristone was an actor-manager of a particularly flamboyant and annoying kind; his leading lady (who was also his cast-off mistress), his ex-stage director (admirer of his leading lady), his business manager (who has been making away with the company's money), all have good reason to wish him out of the way. And he is duly found shot through the head in a hotel room in Bowchester. The discrepancy in evidence which reveals the murderer will be noticed fairly early by most readers; but it should not spoil their pleasure in the story, which is well written and is given a curious air of authenticity by the casual introduction of names of real actors and playwrights to illustrate the points of stage customs and manners which play some part in the story.

A. C. H.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

STEP BY STEP, by Winston S. Churchill (Butterworth, 12s. 6d.); EDMUND BURKE: A LIFE, by Sir Philip Magnus (John Murray, 15s.). A NATURALIST ON RONA, by F. Fraser Darling (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.); INSIDE ASIA, by John Gunther (Hamish Hamilton, 12s. 6d.); CREST OF THE WAVE, by Uffa Fox (Davies, 8s. 6d.). *Fiction:* THE LAST DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE, by Heinrich Mann (Secker and Warburg, 9s. 6d.); THE MIRACLE OF BREAN, by Ernest Raymond (Cassell, 8s. 6d.); PILATE PASHA, by Michael Fausset (Cape, 7s. 6d.); BANBURY BOG, by Phœbe Atwood Taylor (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.).

AN ART COLLECTOR OF THE 'NINETIES

CHILHAM CASTLE, the home of the late Sir Edmund Davis, has long been known as a haven for artists and a treasure-house containing old and modern pictures. About a year ago the collection figured prominently in the news when some of the pictures were stolen. Two Gainsboroughs were subsequently recovered, the Rembrandt was destroyed. Two pictures by Canaletto (or possibly Bellotto), representing views of Rome, and a portrait of Mary, Duchess of Richmond, by Van Dyck, were purchased last year in place of the lost Rembrandt; but the main part of the collection was formed towards the close of the nineteenth century, when Sir Edmund Davis wisely selected the most advanced and sensitive artists of the period, and not only purchased their works, but employed Conder to decorate two rooms in his town house and offered hospitality to Ricketts and Shannon at Chilham for many years.

When the pictures from his collection come up for sale at Christie's on July 7th the three Whistlers will no doubt arouse the greatest competition, as they are the most important pictures by Whistler still in private hands. The Piano picture was painted in 1859 and was hung in the Academy the following year after having been rejected by the Salon. It represents Whistler's half-sister, Mrs. Seymour Haden, with her little daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Charles Thynne. The composition is very simple and well balanced, based on horizontals with the two figures as slightly converging uprights. It is much richer in colour and more solid in modelling than his later work, and the treatment of the lady's head shows the influence of Courbet's bold realism. Whistler had spent the previous summer painting with Courbet in Normandy. The deep red of the carpet and a splash of blue in the porcelain bowl on the left give contrast to a colour scheme which already foreshadows Whistler's severer symphonies, but does not yet err in the direction of excessive simplification. The "Symphony in White No. III" was painted nine years later and is much slighter in every way. In the meantime Whistler had been fascinated by the Japanese colour print and introduces sprays of flowers and a fan; he must have looked at some of Albert Moore's compositions and dresses his figures in white, disposing them gracefully on a couch. Although Whistler was looked upon as the rebel in this country and was opposed to the romantic ideals of the Pre-Raphaelites, he, too, sought an escape in a dream world of his own, dressing up nineteenth century Englishwomen in Japanese costumes, and seeing minarets in the factory chimneys of Battersea. At a distance of over half a century the differences between Whistler and his contemporaries seem immaterial, and it is not surprising to find that Sir Edmund Davis appreciated the work of Rossetti and Burne-Jones as well as that of Whistler.



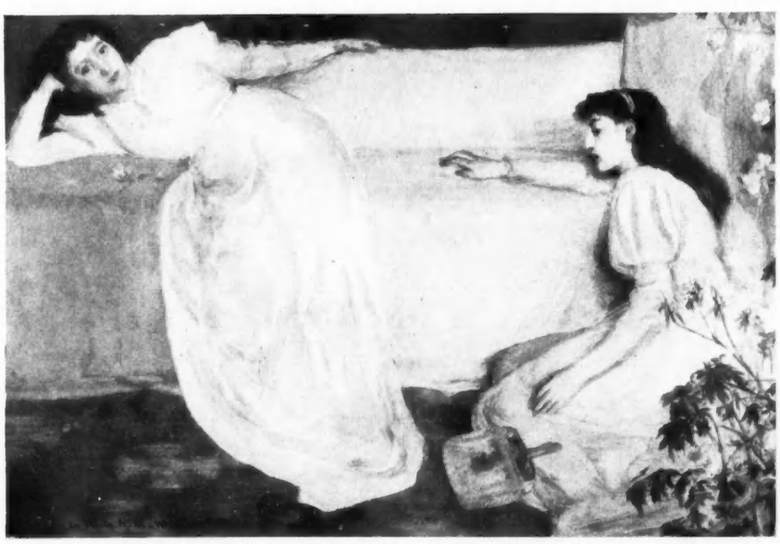
AT THE PIANO, BY J. McN. WHISTLER, 1859



PORTRAIT OF A MAN
BY VELAZQUEZ

Besides these, the sale comprises several works by Watts, two pictures by the Belgian Alfred Stevens, two portraits of Queen Victoria by Winterhalter, some Persian miniatures, and drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, Conder, Pryde, Shannon, Wilkie, and the English Alfred Stevens, as well as a number of bronzes by Bourdelle, Rodin, Dalou and Legros.

The most interesting Old Master in the sale is the Portrait of a Man by Velazquez, traditionally said to represent the Duke of Braganza. It appears somewhat rubbed, but still shows great power and astonishing directness of presentation. The two pictures by Gainsborough, which had been cut from their frames at the time of the robbery at Chilham, are full of grace, and there is a strange, dreamy wistfulness in the figure of Lady Clarges playing the harp, which again contrasts with the much more matter-of-fact, though no less delicately coloured portrait of Mme. Miron, by Gainsborough's French contemporary, Perroneau, signed and dated 1771. Visitors to the Seventeenth Century Exhibition at the Royal Academy last year will remember the charming "Idyll" by Sir Peter Lely, which had been lent by Sir Edmund Davis and revealed Lely as a painter of the nude of unexpected quality. Finally, to return to Whistler, a word must be said of his "Nocturne," with its lovely colour and butterfly signature; here, as in the Conders, we catch the fragrance of a bygone age, a taste for the exquisite which is no more.



A SYMPHONY IN WHITE, BY J. McN. WHISTLER, 1867

SHOOTING TOPICS

BUTTERFLY SHOOTING

IT was, I believe, Lord Dunsany who once pointed out that it is really far more difficult to shoot butterflies on the wing with an air-gun than it is to kill quite a pantechnicon-full of the larger African fauna. The fortunate conjunction of an air-gun of the less serious type, a box of shot and an idle moment led me to test in practice this very attractive piece of theory. It took me over an hour to grass my first butterfly, and I think that even that last successful shot was a bit of a fluke. It is, I find, possible to put a shot through a butterfly's wing without causing it any perceptible embarrassment, but only a direct hit in the engine-room counts in this sport. My wife, who has an addiction to gardening, views butterflies as "pests." As the parents of tribes of horrid caterpillars they undoubtedly are, and she suggested that there ought to be a simpler way of shooting down those public enemies than using an air-gun. There is. It is not so sporting, but it affords rather good practice. It consists of loading a cartridge with sand and pepper, and it is a trick sometimes used in the Tropics to put down some of the large spiders which will come into the house. In this case I simply emptied the shot out of some No. 1 saloon-gun cartridges and put in sand. It did not matter in this case what happened to the barrel of the weapon, for it had been rusted out years ago. The prescription was effective, and will put down a rocketing Cabbage White at ten paces, but not with absolute certainty. A butterfly can either slip through the pattern or go into a side-spin which involves a complete miss. It is perhaps almost the smallest of targets, but one of the least predictable ones, and I think that even great marksmen like Horatio Ross might have found it more difficult to shoot a score of butterflies with an air-gun than it was to shoot a score of swallows with a duelling pistol. It is a most exasperating form of sport, and involves far more hard exercise than might be anticipated. I must say that the air-gun is the only really sporting weapon for it!



KEEP THE POT A'BOILING
A July scene in a well stocked covert

WHAT HAIL CAN DO

I did not believe it likely that rabbits could be killed by a hailstorm in England, but this happened recently. A mild and extremely welcome thunderstorm arrived which gave us a very welcome quarter of an inch of rain. My gardener was delighted, but when he went to his cottage, which is only a couple of miles away, he found that there hail the size of pigeons' eggs had fallen and that his own garden was completely devastated. The surface of the ground was pock-marked with hail marks, and in places it had piled up to two or three inches in depth. Cabbages stood as stalks, tomato plants were stripped of every leaf, and young rabbits in the fields had been killed. The whole focus of this storm was very local; it only affected an area of half a mile or so square, but it included among its phenomena composite lumps of ice consisting of big hailstones stuck together, and the whole storm was sudden and only lasted a few minutes.

It is difficult to understand why rabbits did not take cover, but, so far as can be learnt, there came the first few drops of a thunder shower, then this sudden concentrated hail simply fell down out of what an eye-witness described as a cold whirlwind. Hailstones big enough to wreck glasshouses are unusual, but it is not uncommon in some years for grouse to be found dead on their nests after a storm of this type. It is doubtful if either partridge or pheasant nests in the open can have survived in this area, but everyone was so shocked at their personal losses in the calamity that so far no account has been determined of the effect on game.

THE CURE OF CANINE HYSTERIA

The cause of canine hysteria has now been definitely proved by Dr. John Patton; it is a deficiency disease due to the absence of Vitamin B-1. This is not a new hypothesis, but it is the first time that sufficient work has been done to substantiate the fact. It has not been easy to work out a system which could rule out the many factors which had to be taken into consideration, but, working with more than sixty dogs, he has been able to prove that canine hysteria is caused by Vitamin B deficiency. This established, the cure of hysteria becomes relatively easy; but it is wiser to feed dogs so that they never run any initial risk of the deficiency. Vitamin B-1 is contained in the germ of wheat, but it is destroyed by exposure to heat and may be wholly lacking in foods where heat is used in the manufacture. Fortunately, it is available in yeast in a very heavy concentration. Almost any grocer's shop stocks Marmite, which many people believe to be a meat extract, as it looks like one and tastes rather like one. Actually it is a preparation of yeast, and is the most compressed form of Vitamin B-1 handily available. A diet of household scraps wetted down with a little Marmite dissolved in water puts an end to hysteria or "fright disease," but it takes time for the dog to replenish its reserves. Many people have firmly believed that hysteria was contagious, but it is not. It is simply a diet disease. If shooting dogs are properly fed they do not contract the complaint. Pet dogs which are fed by their owners with table scraps are wholly immune. In any case a little Marmite broth poured over the ration affords complete scientific protection and is the most practical and easiest available "cure" for dogs who have been so badly fed that they have developed this deficiency disease.

RABBIT DISEASE AND SQUIRRELS

It is about time that we saw this year's crop of young grey squirrels, but they do not seem to be in evidence here. This may be due to the fact that we shot up the community with considerable vigour last winter. But large adjoining woodlands under different ownership were left to harbour vermin. It is a matter which is still undecided, but we think that a periodical epidemic wipes out surplus greys. It is a form of coccidiosis, not the same as that which affects birds, but much the same as that which affects rabbits, and is known as "liver fluke." Actually, it is a far smaller parasite than the flukes, but probably the disease got its name from the similarity of the symptoms to one of the common sheep diseases. If squirrels are subject to a periodical disease which does knock them out it is a beneficent provision of nature. Let us hope that it is really so, although the squirrel has a self-protective mechanism of some biological interest which I do not think has been mentioned before. Squirrels eat almost anything, but very largely acorns. The acorn is, as any small boy who has tasted one knows, very largely tannin, and tannin happens to be the best cure for coccidiosis. This involves us in a vicious circle where the disease which should wipe out the grey squirrel is offset by its diet.

THE OLD MASTERS

The three best makers of duelling pistols were Joe Manton of London, Wogden of Dublin, and Gastinne Renette of Paris. The name of Manton still exist in India. Gastinne Renette is still in existence in Paris, but Wogden is now but a memory. He gave his name to a sort of law most of our legal experts would now frown upon. A settlement by Wogden's case meant an appeal to pistols. The pecular thing is that if you take in hand a pistol by any of these great masters they are all quite different yet in some way the same. Manton's pieces are heavy, Wogden's are relatively light, and Gastinne Renette's are typically Continental; but they have one lovely quality in common. It is not a trick of design, but just sheer art. They all shoot just as if you were pointing a finger. You never have to see the sights of any of these weapons; you look at your man and the ball goes where you are looking—that is, if you are quick enough. No mathematical analysis quite accounts for the latent magic in these arms. They are all low in the hand, they all balance slightly muzzle-heavy, but in some queer way they are works of real art. It would be possible to copy any of them mechanically, but somehow it would not be quite the same. The pistol is the most difficult of all firearms, and it is my considered opinion that at twenty paces one is fairly safe not to be hit by an amateur with the latest and best sort of automatic. But if he shot at you with one of these works by an old master—well, that is really dangerous.

THE RETRIEVER.

A FISHERMAN'S DIARY

DAB SPEARING—SEA TROUT—COCKLES AND MUSSELS

I HAVE recently returned from a visit to the coast of Norfolk. The primary object of the expedition, of which I was a member, was to sail, but I soon found that up the little creek where our house was situated there was sport for the fisherman. From an early age I have indulged in spearing eels as they lie basking in the sun on the shallows of a chalk stream. Standing in the bows of a punt, spear held high, the "sun-leisterer," as the old writers called him, can practise his art at this time of year. With a companion to propel the punt upstream, a great slaughter of eels and occasionally other vermin can be made in this manner. But in this east coast creek there was a different quarry—dabs. Dabs provided us with an exciting occupation. At low tide, armed with a four-pronged spear, the dab-spearer sets forth. The prongs of the spear can be barbed (as were mine), but most of the local weapons have four plain spikes. The barbed variety exactly resembles Neptune's trident, and by the time the unskilled "dabber" has finished his work, his or her moist appearance might well secure for the spearer a position at the Court of the monarch of the deep. In warm weather the dabs seek the shallow water, half burying themselves in the sand and, like the ostrich, must imagine themselves invisible, though, unlike that bird, they successfully deceive, at any rate, the novice. The dab-spearer, suitably attired, wades up against the current, either "fishing the water"—spiking here and spiking there, hoping to make contact with a dab—or, with the skilled eyes of the expert aiming at a visible dab. Now and again a driven dab (I was well supplied with flankers) will rush at full speed past bare feet, and there will be a splash as the spear hits the water several feet behind the moving target; for the spearer of a swimming dab is no mean marksman. After a fine haul of empty fruit tins, several sticks and one dead crab, I "chucked and chanced it," and successfully impaled a dab. In triumph I held the monster aloft (it weighed some three ounces), but, since it was only secured by the tail, at the very moment of my jubilation, it dropped off into the water to seek fresh sand—a wiser dab.

The local inhabitants, who can spot the dabs on the sand, catch them with their bare feet. Feeling the fish under their soles, they grasp it with their toes, plunge their hands to meet their feet, and hurl the unsuspecting dab upon dry land. The cowman of a neighbouring farm caught nineteen in this way during our stay, while his brother, no expert, caught but one. Another young man, accustomed since childhood to catch fish in this fashion, became the chauffeur of a certain gentleman, who elected to take his holiday at Tongue in Sutherland. Mindful of early dab-training, the chauffeur proceeded to catch a dozen dabs with no other instrument than his bare feet, much to the admiration of the Sutherlanders.

So much for dabs. We had had hopes of obtaining larger fish in the estuary; for sailing, on one occasion, close to the mouth of the creek, where the North Sea breakers roll angrily over the bar, we beheld a strange sight. A rowboat was anchored in shallow water. From the side of it stuck out a vast rod, from which dangled a line, so stout that it would have withstood the strain of the largest shark in the sea. There was no sign of a fisherman, and so, as we prepared to go about, I said to my companion: "Somebody must have fixed that rod and put ashore"; but as I ducked to avoid the boom and we started on the other tack, I saw, in the bottom of the other boat, a young man, bespectacled and contemplative, lying at full length in the bilge, holding in one hand the butt of the rod and in the other a book, which he was reading. Suddenly he sprang into action, lifted the rod, and brought to the surface an armoury of hooks, paternosters, and leads that should have scared away all the fish. However, Billy Haines, the local *maestro*, informed us that "all the fish" would be no more than dabs and eels. But here was the marine prototype of the pensive angler. I hope, one day, that he will catch a shark.



THE DAB-SPEARER
At low tide he goes out armed with a four-pronged spear

SEA TROUT

Off this coast they catch sea trout and, at times, fine hauls are made. Seine nets are used for catching them and, according to the omniscient Billy Haines, no angler has yet succeeded in securing one with rod and line, but I discussed with him the possibility of using sand eels and Terrors. So, perhaps, in future these sea trout will respond, as do their relations on the west coast of Scotland.

Seventy-six sea trout, averaging nearly three pounds, including a big fellow of nine pounds, was the result of one day's netting from one boat. Local opinion has it that the sea trout come inshore to get rid of the sea lice in the surf. This is a view that I have heard expressed in Scotland, but, personally, I am sure that it is the presence of large quantities of sand eels that entices the fish close to a shore where there is no river for them to ascend.

Sea trout appear off this coast, in the neighbourhood of Blakeney, in April, but the first shoals are small fish, the larger ones putting in an appearance in August. This is interesting, for it follows the precedent on the east coast of Scotland, where the first run of fish comprises the smaller fish, while the bigger sea trout run up much later. On the west coast, however, the process is reversed. In a small but prolific river, which I fish in Argyllshire, the large sea trout run from the end of June until mid-July, when they are followed by great numbers of herling. It was near another stream on the west coast that I first enjoyed the pleasures of fishing for sea trout in the sea. It was in August. The river was dead low, and sport was at a standstill. During the period of one hour before high tide until one hour after it (and this, of course, included the period of slack tide, which was the best for our purpose), with a companion, and a ghillie to control the boat, expeditions would be made along the fringe of the seaweed that grew by the edge of the rocks. We had Terrors on the end of our casts, but, instead of trolling them, as is the more usual practice—at any rate, at Newburgh in Aberdeenshire—we cast them into the little bays formed by the weed. This was much more like dry-fly fishing than anything else; for great precision was necessary in casting, so that the flies should alight as near to the weed as possible without getting entangled in it. Once the flies had hit the water, the angler had to pull in the line with his hand in little jerks. This movement, presumably, imitated the actions of the live sand eel. We were very successful in our efforts, but I tried this method in Lochaline and also at another part of the Argyllshire coast, without success. However, it is well worth a try where there are plenty of sea trout waiting about an estuary or in a sea loch. I found that the blue and silver Terror was the most effective, and often caught fish on a brightly coloured sea-trout fly, tied on as a dropper. Whenever we trolled we invariably caught mackerel, which fought so well that they became a nuisance, because they took so long to land.

But to return to Norfolk. The fishermen, who lived at the small village up the creek, were able to secure cockles and mussels. Here, in fact, was one of those places from which come the *moules marinières* that delight the *gourmet*. The "lays" in this creek (so Billy Haines informed me) comprised, really, mussels and cockles obtained from the Wash and relaid in the creek. "Lays" that are not covered by water at all times gradually deteriorate until they cease to provide mussels of a quality that is desirable for market purposes. It was nice to have visited a district where, in one of the small towns, one might expect to see a barrow, if not in Dublin's fair city, and hear possibly the strains of "Cockles and mussels, alive—alive-o."

ROY BEDDINGTON.

SOME MEMORIES OF HENLEY

VANISHED SOCIAL GLORIES

FOR rowing men Henley is primarily an effort; for spectators it is wholly a relaxation. Henley always has been—and still is—a charming blend of sport and gaiety, less exacting than Goodwood, less exclusive than Ascot. The coming Regatta, incidentally, will be the Centenary Regatta—and at such times one is naturally led into nostalgic reminiscence.

Henley has undoubtedly become more democratic since the Great War, and I—who went up to Oxford four years ago—am frequently puzzled to know how came the gulf between pre-War and post-War Henley. The present generation tipples genially with the plebs, and frequently has less money than it; but the past generation scrupulously avoided anything so demeaning, and one letter in a family scrap-book refers to "a protest I shall make to the Stewards, against the very odd people who congregate outside Leander, and get drunk there. It is most unbecoming, and I shall make the *strongest* protest."

At all events, the Regatta was founded at a "meeting of the leading gentry of the neighbourhood, and the principal townsfolk, to establish an annual Regatta." Money was raised with which to buy "a Grand Challenge Cup." There was also a pair-oared race for London watermen, to be rowed for a purse put up "by the Leander gentlemen."



THE ROYAL VISIT TO HENLEY REGATTA, 1912
Saluting King George V and Queen Mary in the State Barge

Some rowing men will be surprised to learn that the original course led from Temple Island to just below the Henley Bridge. This, of course, included two long bends—for the river was a rather untidy affair in those days—and often the better crew was defeated, not by its rivals, but by the bends which it had had the misfortune to draw. Various attempts at staking out a course were tried, but none of them was really successful, and it seems that the Stewards had resigned themselves to the consolation that, anyway, the Henley course was the best in England even as it stood.

But in 1923—nearly ninety years after the Regatta had been founded—the Stewards decided to consult with engineers of the Thames Conservancy Board. The result was that, some months later, the towing path was cut away on either side, and the course was staked out as nearly straight as possible, at a uniform width of 75ft. To-day, of course, the booms make it Britain's most perfect course—though I may say from experience that its very straightness can make a coxswain giddy, and that the absence of an appreciable bend makes it hard going for a tideway oarsman who has been nurtured in the doctrine of racing with the strategic assistance of a Hammersmith bend.

In reminiscences of Henley, one inevitably tries to recall the most thrilling race there. The choice must remain, in the last resort, a personal one: but certainly no race of recent years has been anything like so exciting as the "Grand" of '53. The finalists were the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Clubs (they do not row at Henley as such nowadays), and Cambridge were favourites. However, a grim struggle was expected, and the landlord of the principal inn told *The Times* that he was "much put out because the guests hastened away from the middle of luncheon in order to find a good seat at the final of the Grand Challenge race."

Well, Cambridge started off with some shock tactics. Contemporary accounts say that they rowed 43 in the first minute—a terrific rate in those days of heavy craft—and at once shot into the lead. Oxford annoyed the crowd by the arrogance with which they rowed easily behind. However, they knew their stuff, as the saying goes, and towards the mile post they drew up, still rowing well within themselves. The excitement grew unbearable as the crews drew alongside the enclosures. Cabinet Ministers threw their hats into the river. Gentlemen of title bawled heated challenges at one another. And the result? Cambridge, having led all the way, were beaten in the last ten yards by *eighteen inches*.

There have been very few dead-heats at Henley. The most thrilling of recent dead-heats occurred seven or eight years ago, when London Rowing Club dead-heated with the Canadian Argonauts in the semi-final of the "Grand." There was never more than three feet in it the whole way along, and the ordeal must have been nearly as trying for the crews as it was for the spectators.

One of the most surprising features of Henley to-day is the eclipse of the once omnipotent Leander, and the rise of the Tideway London Rowing Club. Banks and business houses may now compete in what was once a strictly University affair. And then, of course, there is the much disputed rule which now entitles artisans to row or scull in the Regatta. Until last year (you may recall) no one was allowed to enter "who has ever been employed in or about boats, or in manual labour for money or wages." Time marches on!

Equally significant is the large number of foreign entries, for there must be some rowing men alive to-day who recall the time when a challenge from overseas was a novelty indeed—and a novelty not likely to prove successful.

Readers with a liking for statistics will remember that the "Grand" first went abroad in 1906, when it was won by the Sport Nautique Club of Belgium. But Great Britain tasted the very bitterest dregs of the cup of humiliation when the "Grand"—only a few weeks before the Great War—was fought out by two American crews. From that time onwards foreign competition increased year by year, and to-day we are mildly dumbfounded if the Diamonds manage to evade a foreigner's grasp.

With reason we may ask: Will the grand old days of English rowing return—those days when Leander won the "Grand" twelve times in sixteen years? Admittedly the outlook is not so gloomy as it was, for tideway crews are now nearly as established as college crews, and rather more enthusiastic, in some cases.

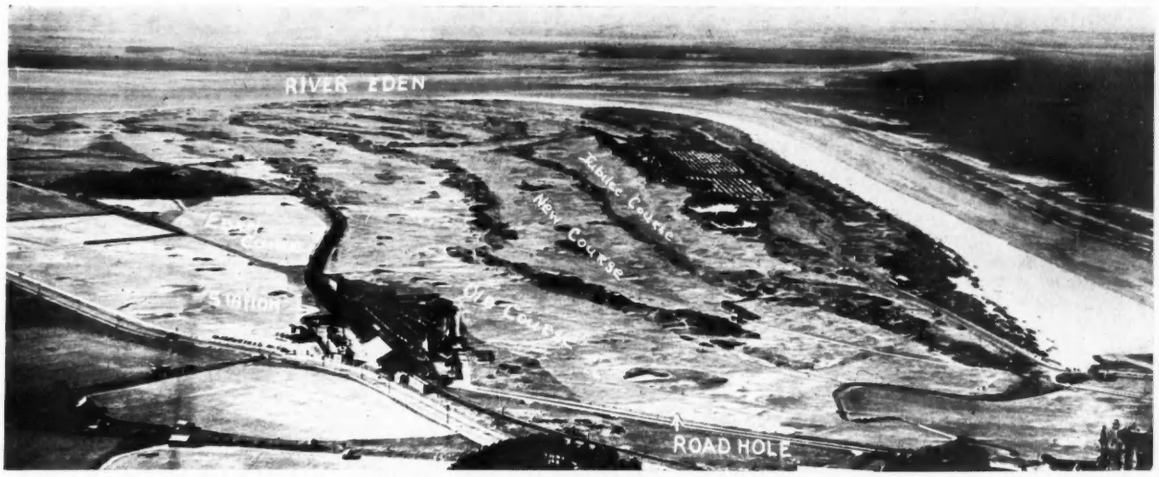
There is news that Leander are to enter a crew for this year's "Grand." Let us hope so. Leander and London are the two great representatives of English rowing, and the more we see of them at Henley the better we shall like it. Let us hope, too, that Henley will suffer no eclipse—for, when all the rowing has been done, what can there be more enjoyable than to stroll up and down the Stewards' Enclosure, munching strawberries and cream from a tent, basking in the sun, and admiring the pretty women in those floppy great hats of theirs?

In the past Henley was an excuse for a good deal of social entertaining, which seems to have reached its zenith just before the War when King George V attended the Regatta. There was not a room to be had in the whole of Henley, and thirty shillings was paid for a night in a cottage at Nettlebed, nearly six miles from the course. This must, indeed, have broken all records, although for many years before that *The Times* had made a point of giving a long and detailed list of the many distinguished personages who attended, together with the name of their hostess and a full description of the dresses. The last really social Regatta must have been the Peace Regatta, just after the War, at which officers of the fighting Services were encouraged to compete; but it seems unlikely that Henley will ever re-capture its lost social glory, and we are all of us becoming more interested in the rowing *per se*. But times change: we may yet have to write to the Lord Chamberlain for a seat in the Stewards' Enclosure.

J. H. B. PEEL.

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

THE "OPEN" AT ST. ANDREWS



AN AERIAL VIEW OF ST. ANDREWS WHERE THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP IS TO BE PLAYED

ON Monday next the Open Championship begins at St. Andrews, and an Open Championship at St. Andrews is a little different from one anywhere else. It is there of all places, I fancy, that a golfer would like to win it, and to see a man with a winning score facing the Road hole for the last time puts the heart in the mouth in a way given to no other course. I have not, as I write, any very recent information as to the state of the Old Course. We know that it was very good but very dry, that green-keepers were watering for dear life, and that the authorities firmly closed it for a while lest harm should come to it. Since then rain has fallen in most places, and I sincerely hope it has fallen in Fife, but even so we may make a good guess that the ground will be hard and keen. For my part I hope that it will, for a slow grassy St. Andrews never seems to me the real thing and certainly does not demand the real shots. It is true that fast turf will spoil the length of the holes, but the vast modern driving does that to a great extent in any case, and the approaching becomes far more varied and skilful when the ground is kittle. Oh to see the high pitches bounding over the green and the running shot come into its kingdom! And then if there is a strong wind, as Joe Gargery remarked, "What larks!"

There are those who each year gamble mildly or even violently on the winning score in the Championship, and a gamble it certainly is, because the weather is so dreadfully important. There must have been some people at Sandwich last year who felt very uneasy at the end of the second day, when the scores promised to be much lower than they had thought. They must have woken up with a wild joy on the third to find that hurricane blowing, for the scores were bound to go up and up and they were assured of a small fortune. I am no gambler—perhaps I have not the courage—but I should say that this speculation in scores was more risky at St. Andrews than almost anywhere else. By modern standards the course is comparatively short, and, given reasonably fast—not icy—ground and fine, still weather, I can conceive somebody having an almost fantastically low score. There have been two new back tees made at the two long holes, and that at the fourteenth certainly provides a perilous tee shot; but it needs an adverse wind to make it really lethal, and, given still weather, the scores must be low. On the other hand, hard bumpy ground and a stiff wind as confederates may make fools of the best. At the last Championship the home-coming against the wind utterly destroyed many a stout golfer. In that year Densmore Shute and Craig Wood tied at 292. In the previous Championship at St. Andrews Bobby Jones won with 285, and if I had to bet I should back the winner's score to be, of the two, nearer to Bobby's. Yet three better than fours is tremendous golf for four rounds of the Old Course in the friendliest conditions. It really all comes back to the weather, on which only Providence can bet with any security.

Several highly distinguished golfers have entered from the United States—Sarazen, Armour, Lawson Little and, perhaps most formidable, Sam Snead—but these Americans have a habit of entering on the chance of deciding to come at the last moment. This is a better plan than that followed by two of our most eminent professionals, Alliss last year and Padgham this year, of forgetting to enter at all till it is too late. In fact only Lawson Little appears to have turned up. We know for certain that there will be our six visitors from the Argentine and they are all good players. I have only seen two of them play—our old friend Jurado and Castanon, who met Locke and Compston the other day at Wimbledon. Jurado did not seem to me to be quite so good as of old, and he was swinging on that day very, very fast. Castanon looked a fine golfer, with a good and leisurely swing, and he is, I am sure, a good putter; but I can imagine that St. Andrews, so unlike the rather park-like courses on which he plays at home, may be strange and puzzling on a first visit. That applies to the other four as well. Pose seems by common consent to be the best, and he has just won the French Championship. He had the beating of Rees almost in his grasp in the semi-final of the Leeds tournament and let him slip, but he impressed everybody, and in his native country he has given the most inhospitable welcome to several famous golfers from the United States, sending them back one after the other with their tails between their legs. Nevertheless, with all respect to Lawson Little and Pose, I am disposed to think that the greatest menace is Bobby Locke. He has not, I fancy, been altogether fit so far. Yet he was convincing enough against Whitcombe, and his scoring in the Dutch Open Championship was very fine. Moreover, he does know St. Andrews quite well, and the fact that putting is always immensely important there seems to me in his favour, for I do not think there is a more deadly holer-out in the world. Like all our visitors, he would doubtless like fine, still, warm weather, and whether he will get it who can say?

In any case I am full of a temperate confidence in our own professionals, and if the weather is tempestuous I shall be still more confident. I was at Little Aston for the last two days of the Penfold League tournament, and that gave me an opportunity of watching our twelve best professionals hard at it. Round in and round out they played wonderfully well. Some of the figures were almost absurdly good, such as Padgham's nine threes in eleven holes, and be it observed that Little Aston is neither short nor easy. In the realms of the less fantastic I cannot conceive finer golf than Cotton played against R. A. Whitcombe on the last day. It was as nearly perfect as might be, for it had but one faulty shot in it, a single crooked approach, and from that he recovered without loss. The controlled power of the whole performance was mightily impressive, and no one could have asked for better putting. On such form as that I think Cotton must start favourite, though to be sure this talk of favourites is rather wild talk, and moreover I am not sure that St. Andrews is exactly his course. I know, however, that he will attempt to make it so, and will accept any bumps from the banks and braes with an intelligent stoicism which was not once his. Another player for whom I have a fancy is Adams, who has been second twice in the last three years and is a beautiful and trustworthy putter. However, I must not "go prophesyin' avay," or I shall never stop. Whoever wins, this must be a good championship.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE WAGONER'S TEAM

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It is a rare sight nowadays to see horses tricked out with bells and brasses. This fine wagoner's team was to be seen in all its finery at the Agricultural Show at Eastbourne the other day. Every time a head was tossed or an impatient hoof was stamped there was a jingling of bells. It would be a pity if this old custom were to die out altogether.—K. G. W.



WITH BELLS AND BRASSES

"MULES OR DONKEYS?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I can assure your correspondent that the animals portrayed in his interesting photograph of a seldom-visited but delightful part of Australia are donkeys. I have seen them thus harnessed together into teams of forty-eight and more, pulling slowly but surely great wagons over the unmade roads of Northern Australia, conveying the year's supplies to some "out-back station" (farm) of the inland. Flour, tobacco, seeds, salt, cotton goods, hardware and often petrol still travel this way. No wonder that petrol in the bush is worth eight to twelve shillings a gallon! It has come 400 miles by donkey team from the coast or rail-head. Donkeys in the Northern Territory are unlikely to be ousted by lorries until the roads and bridges are better; aeroplane transport is the more likely to open up this sparsely populated part of the great continent, where life for the white man centres round cattle in the best Rolf Boldrewood style, now extinct in other parts of Australia. These donkeys are uncannily good at their job, better than horses, less expensive than camels, which, as your correspondent says, are dying out in Australia. These donkeys exist on very little, and what makes them so welcome to a single-handed drover—they do not stray away at night, and when rounded up in the morning each little moke goes to stand by its own collar and traces, left, in true Bush style, lying on the ground where the team was unharnessed the night before. This is a time and temper saving trick which horses and camels in bulk will not learn.

The "boy" in the photograph, standing at the head of the team with the long whip, is evidently one of the "Abors," the Australian aboriginals, who often work for white men on these cattle stations and are not nearly so near extinction as many people think. They learn to be very handy with animals under good direction, but they are seldom reliable on their own, and are as forgetful as children.

The long whip is seldom used for anything but cracking signals to the leaders what to do. It is a grand sight to see a horse battery at full gallop, a road coach and four, an Edwardian phaeton in full fig; but a donkey team in the Australian bush drawing an eight-ton load is nearly as inspiring, I think. Each little donkey pulls his fair weight, every ear cocked in one direction—towards the master. "Gee off!" and a pistol-crack from the whip, and like one animal the team swings to one side, the great wagon missing an ant-hill by an inch.—VIOLA APSLEY.

WORDSWORTH'S BIRTHPLACE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In your issue of June 3rd a correspondent pays well deserved tribute to the untiring efforts of the Wordsworth Memorial Committee and other bodies in successfully raising sufficient funds to save the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy at Cockermouth. I would, however, like it to be recorded that this appeal was in fact brought to a successful conclusion owing to a timely legacy to the National Trust which enabled them to allocate £700 to the Wordsworth House fund.—D. M. MATHESON, *Secretary, The National Trust.*

PRESERVING THE TRUMPETER SWAN IN CANADA

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Through an extensive system of wild life conservation Canada is saving many species from extinction. Take the most recent case that has come to light—that of the trumpeter swan. The Dominion has actually established a special winter service on its behalf, and in order to prevent its starvation in severe weather, a supply of grain at one of its sanctuaries in British Columbia is taken by pack-horse from the nearest settlement, seventy-five miles away. At one time this magnificent bird was common from the Pacific coast to the Middle West, but now it has disappeared from all except the most westerly part of its former range in Canada. Still, this last stronghold seems secure enough, recent reports indicating that the bird is on the increase, and there are sufficient cygnets to perpetuate the species. Depletion by shooting has, of course, been stopped.—A. W. HEWITT.



A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

"PAINTINGS IN LITTLE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Under the title "Woman to Woman," by Susan Steele, I, as a Pepysian, was most interested to see Pepys' phrase "in little" mentioned. A picture "in little," according to the Oxford English Dictionary, is a miniature. As a "limner" is a portrait painter, I am inclined to think that Miss Steele is possibly mistaken when she states that Pepys imagined paintings "in little" were the work of "limners." Surely to Pepys, a portrait was painted by a limner, and a portrait "in little" was painted by a limner "in little." The word "limner" by itself never meant a miniature-painter. On July 6th, 1668, we learn from Pepys' Diary that Mrs. Pepys began to sit to Samuel Cooper, "the great limner in little." For the final result Pepys paid £30 and £8 3s. 4d. for a gold case to put it in. This miniature of Mrs. Pepys is unknown to-day.

A picture "in little" is not a phrase of Pepys' own invention like his "cypher," but dates back to 1597. Pepys' use of it is not quoted in the "O.E.D." Perhaps one of the most famous pictures "in little" in existence is the Savill "in little" of Pepys himself, which is mentioned in his Diary and was excellently reproduced in COUNTRY LIFE, dated June 4th, 1927. I am engaged in preparing a complete work on the Savill and the Savill "in little" portraits of Samuel Pepys, and I am hoping that the findings of the late Mr. Edwin Chappell, Pepysian, on this subject will shortly be published.—DONALD DALE.

[Miss Steele writes: "I am indebted to your correspondent for his courteous correction. Though unintentionally I may have implied it, I had no reason to believe that Pepys 'invented' that pretty phrase. I see that the O.E.D. gives as the derivation of 'lymnour,' 'an illuminator of manuscripts,' which implies 'painting in little.' Dr. G. C. Williamson in his introduction to Jean de Bourgoing's 'English Miniatures,' writes, 'the portrait painter in miniature, the limner, as he was originally called.'"—ED]

ON AN ESSEX FARM

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This amusing "aerial" photograph was taken on a farm at Hempstead, in Essex. I suggest that it should be called "A Round Table Conference." The diet of these pigs was under the supervision of Cambridge University. The verdict appears to be that these university fellows know what a spot of good food is!—R. L. SWAN.

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BIRDS THAT SAVED AN OAK WOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In an oak wood near my home there has been a plague of caterpillars (tortrix). Their favourite food is oak leaves, and they would have stripped the trees had it not been for the sudden arrival of thousands of starlings and about two hundred rooks. These birds remained for about a fortnight, living on a caterpillar diet, and then left just as suddenly as they had arrived, to carry on the good work elsewhere. Many other birds have helped. The great tit shown in the photograph fed her young during their last five days in the nest exclusively on these caterpillars. This pair of tits must have accounted for some five hundred of these caterpillars.—JOHN H. VICKERS.

"THE CURSE OF IVY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Burnham Beeches" has fallen into a common error in supposing that ivy is a "pest" and a menace to the welfare of the tree to which it clings. Ivy is not a parasite, taking nothing from the tree in the way of sustenance, and to assume that it is able to menace the life of a sturdy oak is surely bordering on the ridiculous. Indeed, the "ivy-strangled" trees shown in your correspondent's photograph appear to me to be particularly healthy, well grown specimens!

I have the authority of Mr. W. J. Bean, late of Kew, our greatest authority on trees, to back up my contention that ivy is in no way inimical to the tree so long as it does not envelop the latter's leafy parts, and that it very seldom does. Its presence on trees may not accord with the ethics of clean forestry, nor does one want to see it muffling the stately trees of parklands. But otherwise, all well informed lovers of England who are unprejudiced will rejoice in it as a charming feature of our winter landscape, in which evergreens are so often lacking. Happily, ivy is by no means confined to Gloucestershire, and the people of that and most other counties are to be congratulated on their good sense in finding more useful work for their "meat-choppers" to do than that of meddling with ivy.—A. T. JOHNSON.

A RELIC OF MONASTIC DAYS?

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I do not know if it is a common thing, but every year, in garden and paddock, there is an irruption of the white Stars of Bethlehem. This year a large crop has invaded the fowl run, and not the least curious thing is that the fowls carefully avoid them, though voracious in regard to all other sorts of plants. It is said that these flowers are always found in places where there have been monastic establishments. If this is the case, there must be many other places all over the countryside where these conditions obtain. Some hundred years ago there was a foundation on this site dedicated to St. Giles, the patron of pilgrims. In those days Stamford was a large centre of monastic activities, and pilgrims from all parts flocked to it for its educational facilities. These people were halted at this hostel of St. Giles, so that the brethren might make sure they did not carry the seeds of any of the many infectious diseases which were so prevalent in the Middle Ages. It may be that these flowers and their ways are well known, but people coming from other neighbourhoods are much interested in the matter, and, not having any explanation to offer but that given above, I am putting the matter before those wiser than I am.—F. J. ERSKINE.

SHEEP-DIPPING ON A SUSSEX FARM

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Sheep-dipping is always an interesting operation for the spectator, if not so pleasant for the victims, whose concern in the matter is more personal. This photograph was taken on a farm at Hailsham, Sussex, where the sheep-dipping is a twice yearly event. Dipping, of course, is carried out to keep the wool in a healthy condition and to prevent scabs from breaking out.—B. P.

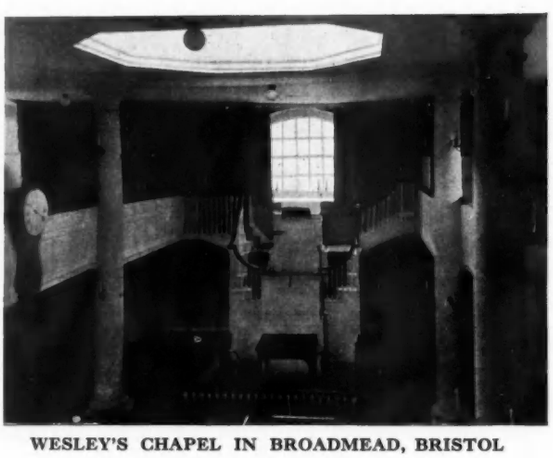
BRISTOL AND JOHN WESLEY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This year has seen the bicentenary of an interesting event to the Methodists and to all admirers of John Wesley. On May 12th, 1739, the foundation stone was laid of his first chapel in Bristol, which was known as "the New Room in the Horsefair." This event took place within a few weeks of the first open-air sermon preached by Wesley. In 1748 the chapel was re-built and enlarged to the form which it has retained ever since. The interior shows the galleries, the double-decker pulpit from which Wesley preached, and the communion table below it. The chapel was carefully restored ten years ago and reopened in February, 1930. In the old cobbled courtyard, entered through a brick archway, there is a bronze statue of Wesley on horseback—the work of Mr. A. G. Walker, A.R.A. The centenary was commemorated by special services held at the beginning of June.—F. R. W.



JOHN WESLEY'S STATUE



WESLEY'S CHAPEL IN BROADMEAD, BRISTOL



BEFORE THE DIP

"STRANGE NAMES FOR BIRDS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It is interesting that such a well known Salopian as Miss Pitt should dispute "mumruffin" as a name for the long-tailed tit. So far as I know, the name first got into print in 1885, in the Rev. Charles Swainson's "Provincial Names and Folk Lore of British Birds," as quoted by Miss Violet Maxse in her letter published last week. It is a proof of Swainson's thoroughness that he gives "canbottle," Miss Pitt's own suggestion, as another Shropshire name. Nearly thirty years later "mumruffin" occurs again as a Shropshire nickname in Mr. H. K. Swann's "English and Folk-Names of British Birds," but the author offers no reason or derivation. I said specifically that I myself had never heard anyone speak of a "mumruffin"; perhaps the name, like so many others, has by now disappeared from country dialect.—JULIAN TENNYSON.

[Miss Pitt writes: "I am glad to hear the source whence came the 'suggestion' of 'mumruffin' as a Shropshire name of what we know as a 'canbottle,' but must repeat that it is only the latter name which is now in use in my native corner of Shropshire, nor can I find any countryman who has heard of any other; 'mumruffin' seems to have quite passed from local memory."—ED.]

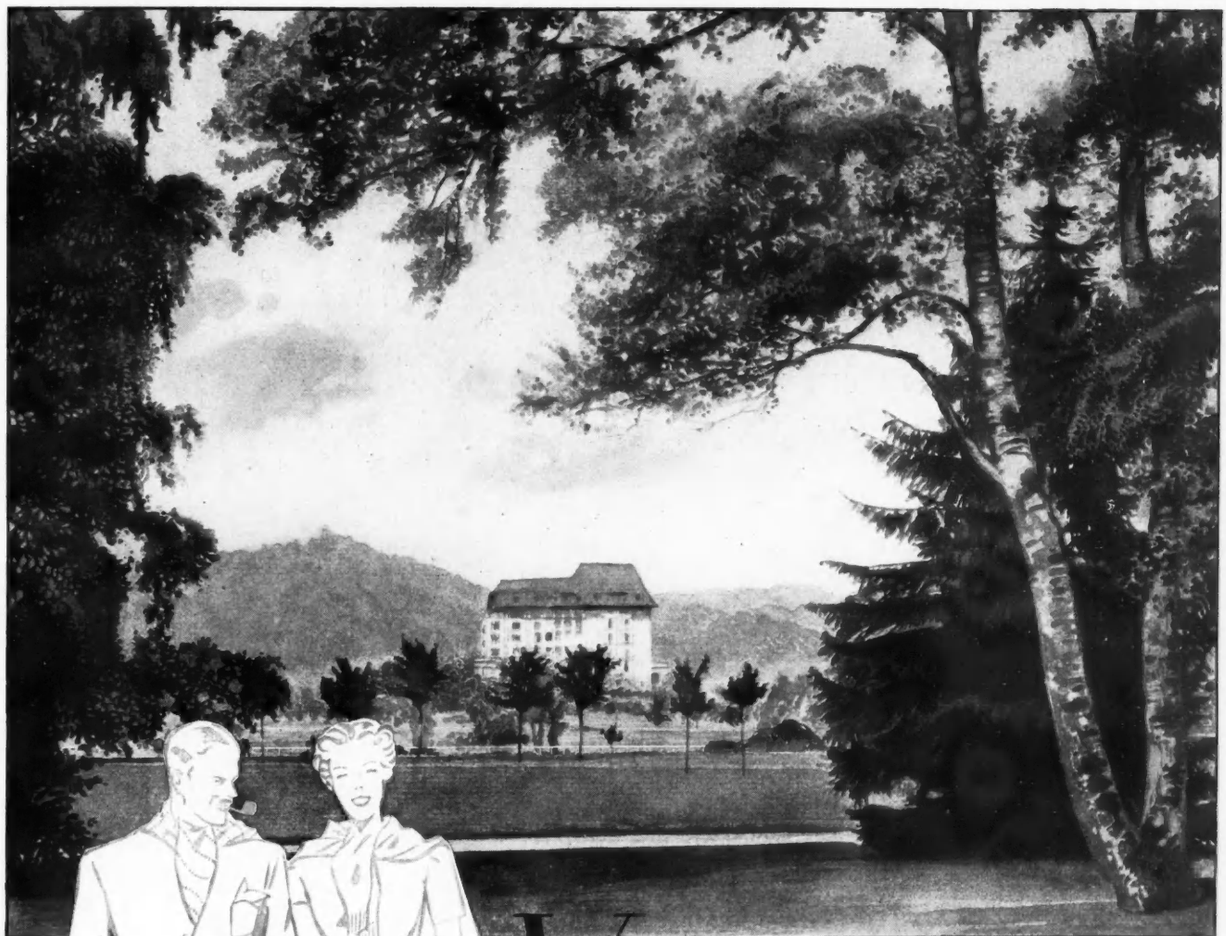
COCONUTS FOR TITS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—When reading an article by Mr. Cherry Kearton in your issue of May 27th, I was interested in a remark: "some members of the tit family may have been sacrificed to prove a stupid point about coconuts as a food." Do I understand from this that it is unwise to give tits coconut? I have for years now had what is a "bird sanctuary" almost, by encouraging them with nesting-boxes, food, etc.; besides supplying fat, I have always several receptacles hung about in trees containing desiccated coconut. I have never found a dead bird about the place; the coconut is quickly gobbled up by tits (chiefly), robins, sparrows, starlings, blackbirds and thrushes. If I felt that I was endangering the lives of any birds, I should give it up at once. I shall be very grateful if you can put me wise on this point. All my birds are so tame that they flock around me when I replenish their food places, which are never allowed to be empty.—E. MARETT.

[There is a widespread idea that coconut is indigestible fare for birds, but we have never obtained any confirmation of this and believe that in moderation, eaten as an item in a mixed diet, it is perfectly wholesome. No doubt, if caged birds were fed entirely on it, the result might be similar to feeding a person on plum-pudding and nothing else, yet plum-pudding, in moderate quantity, is the best of foods!—ED.]

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SHIPLAKE COURT, SEEN FROM ACROSS THE THAMES

THE already long list of country houses that have been changing hands to provide emergency accommodation for important companies is lengthened this week. An insurance company has purchased Chesterton Lodge, Bicester, and 24 acres, for emergency purposes. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. effected the sale. They have also been responsible for the sale to a private buyer of Dixton Manor with 90 acres, seven miles from Cheltenham. Queen Elizabeth is said to have slept in the house, which is of two periods, part dating from the time of Edward III and part belonging to the sixteenth century. Mrs. Leveson, the vendor, has spent about £5,000 on improvements during the last few years.

Milton Hill, with 140 acres, which the late Sir Mortimer Singer lent to the country during 1914–18, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Robinson, Williams and Burnands. The buyers are an important commercial concern, which intends to utilise the estate in the same way as so many other companies are now preparing to use such properties.

Other sales of country houses for emergency use by important undertakings have been arranged by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., including that of Alresford Place, the Early Georgian mansion a few miles from Winchester. Except for fishing retained by the vendor, the remaining 1,000 acres of the estate have been sold to a private buyer, by the same agency.

ALDERMASTON COURT

CAPTAIN NORMAN KEYSER has sold the Aldermaston Court estate, near Reading, to a client of Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shepherd, who are shortly to re-sell it. Articles on the property appeared in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. VI, page 240; and Vol. XXII, page 54). The mansion was re-built in 1851 after a fire, the architect being Philip Hardwick, R.A., who designed the Hall and the Library of Lincoln's Inn. An original staircase and other features saved from the old mansion were incorporated in the new one. Evelyn alluded to the original house as having been built "à la moderne." It bore a tablet with the inscription:

Hump.	Forster	Vivimus et aedificamus uno animo
Anna		Utunque Deo et Fato consecravimus 1636

Henry I granted the manor to Robert Achard, one of whose descendants took the estate in 1353 by marriage to Sir Thomas Delamere. His granddaughter's marriage carried Aldermaston to the Forsters, who held it until 1711. The last heiress of the Forsters was married to Lord Stawell, whose fortunes were wrecked by card-playing; hence a local saying: "When clubs are trumps, Aldermaston House shakes." The present sale and coming re-sale comprise the mansion, 2,500 acres, most of the village, licensed premises, and a large area of woodland.

SHIPLAKE COURT

THE late Lord Wargrave bought Shiplake Court, near Henley-on-Thames, in 1925, on the death of Mr. Robert H. C. Harrison. At that time Messrs. Simmons and Sons were joint agents in the matter with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who are now the sole agents for the disposal of the property. The house was designed in the year 1889, by the late Sir Ernest George, R.A., and it ranks among the finest examples of his work. On a site 200ft. above sea level, he built Shiplake Court in the Tudor style, of red brick with stone mullioned windows and a stone slab roof. All the woodwork is of English oak, and the metal-work was wrought by Mr. Starkie Gardner. An unusual point about the construction is that the house stands on a deep foundation of arches, in order to obviate any risk of dampness. Not that there was any unusual risk of that kind, for Shiplake Court stands high above the Thames. It merely means that an extra precaution was possible where money was being lavished in building a perfect mansion. The grounds slope towards the Thames, and the 40 acres command a glorious view of the country between Sonning and Wargrave. In Vol. IV, page 16, and Vol. XX, page 594, of COUNTRY LIFE there were articles about this beautiful riverside residence.

THE FUTURE OF LITTLEHAMPTON

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has sold about 1,100 acres of Littlehampton. The land lies on the north and east of the Sussex resort, and it includes not only ripe building land, but many houses and other premises. The Duke's agents, Messrs. Darkin and Talbot-Ponsonby, state that "His Grace has for some time been interested in projects for the development of Littlehampton. He has decided that the general interests and progress of the town can best be served by the transference of his ownership to those who can give undivided attention to the plans, and are able to carry out expansion on the best lines." Littlehampton local authority acquired some foreshore and common land a few years ago from the Duke of Norfolk.

Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor have bought The Holt, a perfect example of the Queen Anne period, with 800 acres, at Upham, near Winchester, for a client. Messrs. Wilson and Co. acted for Mr. J. Murray Naylor, the vendor, and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. took part in the negotiations.

Sir Mervyn Macartney supervised the restoration of Philberds Manor, near Wantage, a property of 15 acres, which Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have just sold for Major Guy Horne.

BADDESLEY CLINTON FOR SALE

MR. C. R. FERRERS, the tenant-for-life of Baddesley Clinton, has instructed Messrs. John Margetts and Sons, who have been managing agents for the estate a long while, to sell it. There are 1,350 acres. Baddesley Clinton was the first house ever to be the subject of an illustrated article on property in COUNTRY LIFE. It was also fully illustrated in Vol. XVIII, page 942, and Vol. LXXI, pages 408, 434, and 498. This Late Gothic house stands within a moated enclosure. Further reference to it may be made during the next week or two. Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor had it to let four or five years ago, but this is the first time it has been in the market.

Having sold Kidbrooke Park, the mansion and 200 acres, Mr. R. Olaf Hambro has now decided to sell the remaining 300 acres. Messrs. Fox and Sons and Messrs. Powell and Partner, Limited, are the agents. They and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. were concerned in the sale of the principal portion.

The Countess of Cottenham has sold her Mayfair house, No. 34, South Street, through Messrs. Collins and Collins, who have also sold the late Mrs. C. G. Montefiore's house, No. 42, Portman Square.

Lord Louis Mountbatten wishes to let his pent-house on the roof of Brook House, Upper Brook Street, Park Lane. His agents are Messrs. Curtis and Henson. The pent-house was the subject of an illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE last week, (p. 682).

BROOME PARK

BROOME PARK, the East Kent seat of those once leading county families, the Digges and the Oxendens, has been several times in the market during the last thirty years. Before the War it was bought by the late Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener. In 1908 the estate of 5,408 acres came under the hammer at Token-house Yard. Two years ago Messrs. Geering and Colyer and Messrs. Thomas and Hughes offered the mansion and about a square mile, in many lots, at an auction at Canterbury. The mansion has now been sold with 175 acres, and has been opened as a country club. The fine Charles I brick house was restored and partly redecorated for Lord Kitchener by Mr. Detmar Blow and Mr. Fernand Billerey, who also laid out the formal garden. The house stands in as glorious a park as can be found in Kent.

Alcroft Grange, a half-timbered house standing in 10 acres, on a hillside overlooking Canterbury Cathedral, was designed by Norman Shaw for his friend, Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A. The executors of Captain C. F. Oldham, R.N., are anxious to wind up the estate at once, and will accept a nominal price for the freehold. Messrs. A. J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons (Ashford office) are the agents.

Chyngton House, a brick and flint residence and 29 acres near Seaford, have been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Mr. Edgar Horn.

LYMPNE CASTLE: AN AUCTION

ON July 18th, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons will, by order of Mr. Henry Beecham, offer by auction at Hanover Square, Lympne Castle and 152 acres, the historic stronghold on the Kent coast, near Hythe. The Castle was restored and enlarged under the supervision of the late Sir Robert Lorimer, and many improvements have been made at the instance of the present owner. Lympne Castle was illustrated and described in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. XXVIII, page 682). Mr. Burrows has been agent for the estate for many years, from the time when Mr. Frank J. Tennant, its restorer, bought the property from Major Lawes. The Castle was then in a sadly dilapidated state, and part of it was used as a farmhouse. In 1917 Mr. Beecham bought it.

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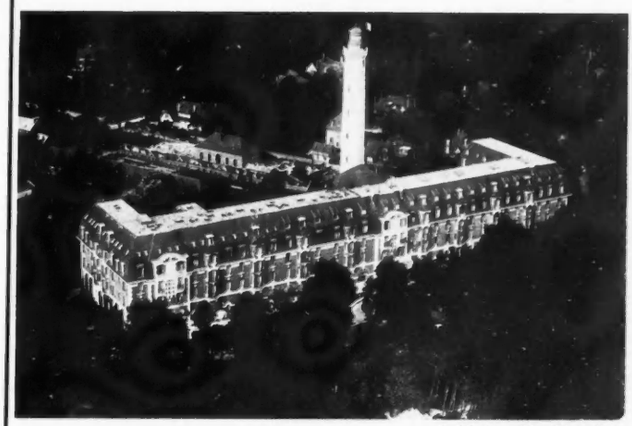
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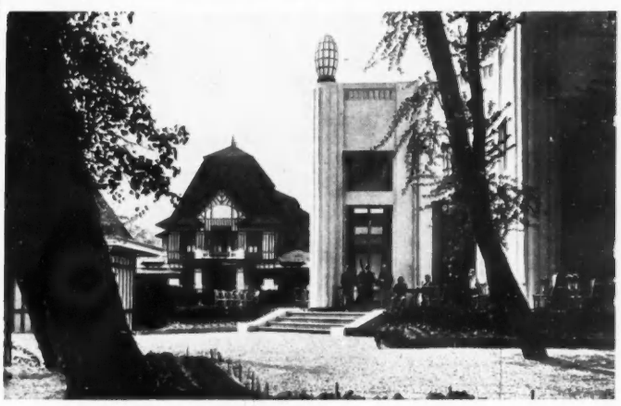
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NEWMARKET SECOND JULY SALES

A MIXED CATALOGUE

FOR the Second July Bloodstock Auction which Messrs. Tattersall are holding at the Park Paddocks, Newmarket, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11th and 12th, a mixed catalogue, made up of practically every variety of bloodstock, is presented. Actually at this time of the year it is yearlings that are in most demand, and some of these can be considered first.

Mr. Claude Leetham of the Cottesloe Stud, near Leighton Buzzard, where the stallions Shining Tor, Gay Light and Cri de Guerre are in residence, lists two colts and three fillies that are certain to attract keen competition. Best of the colts is a chestnut with a white blaze and a white off-fore sock by Singapore's three-parts brother, Taj ud Din, out of Santa Savina, a winning half-sister to the Grand Prix de Paris victor, Galloper Light, by Phalaris. A neat colt carrying no lumber and possessed of a good-angled shoulder and well let down hocks, he is an early-to-hand sort that will be ready to race early on, next season. The other colt is not far inferior to him, and is by Galloper Light out of Avon Girl, a daughter of that fast horse Stingo, out of Avon Valley, the dam also of Avon Lass and The Stinger. Of a sound brown colour, this animal is a good mover and a sure race winner. All three fillies are by Shining Tor, a son of Pharos that won innumerable races in France as well as the Craven Plate and the Waterbeach Handicap in this country. Here most money will be forthcoming for a bay half-sister to Slip In from Mahonia, a Beppo mare that has also produced Mangosteen, Pompelmoose and Oregon Grape. A really charming member of her sex, full of quality, with a long, easy, effortless action, she is preferable to what Slip In was at a like age, and should command a high price. Not far inferior to her, but lacking a well known relationship which always makes so much difference in the sale-ring, is a very likeable brown of about 15.1½ hands high that is from Blarney Castle, she by D'Orsay from Violetta's dam, Castle Casey, an Argosy mare; while the last lot is a chestnut from Tempus Fugit, she by Santair from Time Flies, a daughter of Torpoint who produced innumerable winners, including Sancroft, Knud, Nydia and Eheu Fugaces. Possibly a little on the small side, she is nevertheless a neat, compact filly that is certain not only to earn brackets but to breed winners.

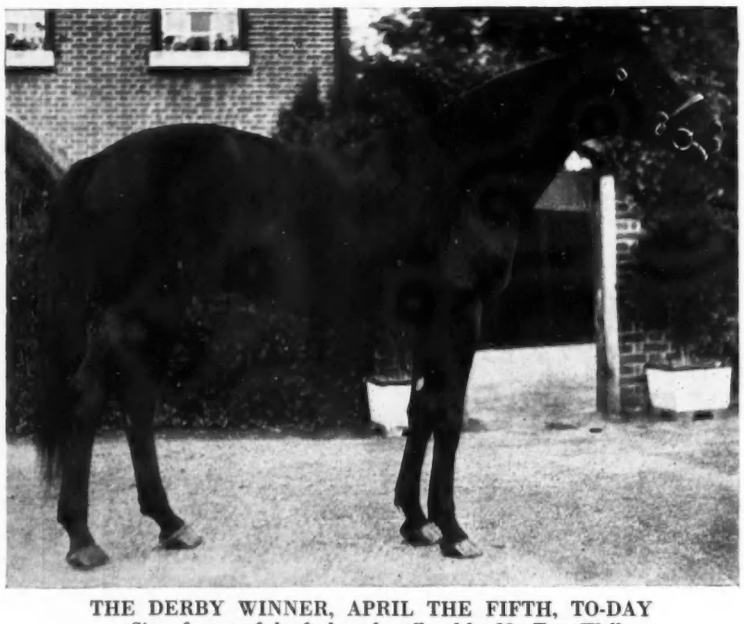
Another well known vendor of yearlings that has a reputation for consistently good stock is Mr. J. H. Moore of Dullingham, near Newmarket, who lists three fillies to be sold at the Wednesday evening session. Of these my choice is for a whole chestnut by Stratford from Fellow's Eyot, a winning daughter of Felstead who was out of Dorney, she by Friar Marcus from Eton Wick's dam, Etona. Despite the fact that she was May-foaled, she is well grown, stands about 15.2 hands high at the withers, has good shoulders with a well dropped-in neck, and has a dual value that needs no emphasising. Second to her is a bay, who stands just a trifle higher and is by Shell Transport from Perula, a Franklin mare that was out of a half-sister to the Lincolnshire Handicap winner, King of Clubs. This is a nice filly all over, with a sensible head, a well coupled-up middle-piece, powerful quarters and good hocks—in short, another property to take note of. The third of Mr. Moore's is a compact grey filly with a white blaze, by Duncan Gray out of Spinola, an unraced daughter of Spion Kop who was out of Sister Light, an own-sister to Galloper Light. Another May foal, she is not so well grown as the one by Stratford, but is very well put together, and is a well balanced type who is certain to win early races.



MR. TOM WALLS' FRIAR MARCUS MARE, HAT BOX, WITH A FILLY FOAL BY APRIL THE FIFTH

Mr. Walls, who is giving up bloodstock breeding, has a large batch of mares, foals and yearlings coming up for sale

Leaving these comparatively small collections, it is necessary to consider the big batch of mares and foals and yearlings that are catalogued by Mr. Tom Walls, who is giving up bloodstock breeding for lack of time. As yearlings have so far been considered, the three from Mr. Walls—two fillies and a colt—can be mentioned first. Pride of place among these must go to a bay April-foaled daughter of Blandford's son, Royal Dancer, who is out of Hat Box, a Friar Marcus mare that earned four brackets and is the dam of Eyelid, a winner in India, and of Tin Hat, who scored in the Britannia Stakes at Ascot. Well grown, and standing on the best of legs and feet, she is a rare mover, with plenty of power behind the saddle. The other filly and the colt are by the Derby winner, April the Fifth, whose offspring are doing so well this season. The filly, who is a brown of quality, comes from Pip Emma's sister, Bright Spot, a daughter of Solario who was out of Friar Marcus' winning daughter, Postmark; the colt—a brown foaled in April—is out of Dipody, a Tetrameter mare, who claimed Flying Orb's daughter, Happy Mary, as her dam. Three particularly nice youngsters, they are all sure to win races, and the fillies, later, should make valuable matrons.



THE DERBY WINNER, APRIL THE FIFTH, TO-DAY

Sire of most of the foals to be offered by Mr. Tom Walls

Passing on to the mares, Mr. Walls lists seven of his own, six of whom have foals at foot, and four—three with foals—that he owns in partnership with Mr. S. McGregor. Really there is here everything necessary for the foundation of a first-class stud, and it is a thousand pities that Mr. Walls' many activities prevent him reaping the benefits that will most certainly accrue from them. Still, his misfortune will be someone else's gain, and interesting competition for them is assured. Friar Marcus has made a big name

NEWMARKET SECOND JULY SALES, 1939

Messrs. Tattersall will sell by Auction at Park Paddocks, Newmarket, the following Bloodstock :—

ON TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11th.

MARES and FOALS, with Engagement, the Property of Mr. Tom Walls, The Looe, Ewell, Surrey.

ANN GREY (1931), a grey mare, by Duncan Gray out of Phantom Georgie, by Cylgad out of Phantom Lily, by Spook out of Tigris Lily. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service April 10th, 1939. With a GREY COLT-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Ann Grey (foaled March 31st).

ANN GREY won Drakelow Nursery Handicap, Derby, and was placed in six other races.

PHANTOM GEORGIE, dam of a winner.

PHANTOM LILY won three jumping races; dam of the winners Phantom Cynnie, Phantom Bold (won 13 flat races, £2,734, also £892 under N.H. Rules), Phantom Willie, Phantom Charley, Phantom Harry, Phantom Paddy, and Phantom Robert (won 22 races under N.H. Rules).

TIGRIS LILY won four races; dam of The Tigress (eight races under N.H. Rules), Tiger II, and Pleasure Garden, all winners.

TUDOR LODGE (1933), a bay mare, by Prestissimo out of Libertine II, by Bruleur out of Lovely Nightie by Jaeger out of Lovely Night. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service May 3rd, 1939. With a BAY FILLY-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Tudor Lodge (foaled April 21st).

TUDOR LODGE, placed second in Budbrook Selling Nursery Handicap, Warwick, third in Maiden Two-years-old Selling Plate, Folkestone, and third in Brockham Selling Plate, Bath.

LIBERTINE II won Botesdale Handicap, 563 sovs., and was beaten a neck in Rufford Abbey Handicap, etc.; dam of Liberty Loan (winner of Cotton Maiden Plate, Manchester).

LOVELY NIGHTIE, winner and dam of Libertine II.

LOVELY NIGHT, winner and dam of three winners.

CAERLAVEROCK (1931), a bay mare, by Ellangowan out of Masr, by The Tetrarch out of Va Via, by Cicero out of Pilgrim's Way. Covered by SLIPPER, last service May 12th, 1939. With a BROWN COLT-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Caerlaverock (foaled May 2nd),

CAERLAVEROCK won Normandy Maiden Plate, Redcar, 1¼ miles, by 3 lengths, and third in Bentinck Stakes, Newcastle.

MASR did not race; dam of Montclair (winner of three races). Her sire, The Tetrarch, is sire of Stefan the Great (sire of the dam of Blue Peter).

VA VIA won Ditch Mile Nursery, Newmarket; dam of Crispena (winner of two races), Buck Away (winner of two races), and Acropoli (winner of one race in Italy).

PILGRIM'S WAY won Spring Two-years-old Stakes; dam of Wayfarer (won Warwickshire Breeders' Foal Plate and Victoria Spring Handicap), Va Via, and Wandering Maid (winner and dam of winners including Bunker, winner of seven races value £3,273). The next dam is Canterbury Pilgrim.

MOYA (1924), a bay mare, by Friar Marcus out of Inference, by St. Martin out of Conclusion, by Eager out of Concussion. Covered by MALTRAVERS, last service March 28th, 1939. With a BROWN FILLY-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Moya (foaled March 14th).

MOYA won four races; dam of Miss Moya and Red Raider, the winners of five races.

INFERENCE, placed second three times.

CONCLUSION, dam of Conclusive, John Wycliffe, Clincher, Diameter, Constanza (in Germany), and Long 'Un (eight races in F.M.S.), all winners.

CONCUSSION, dam of six winners of £34,208, including Sirenia and Hammerkop (dam of Spion Kop).

SPEARINIA (1929), a bay mare, by Spearwort out of Irenia, by Orpiment out of Sandy Bank, by Collar out of Mersey Bank. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service April 11th, 1939.

SPEARINIA won 11 races under P.T.C. Rules.

IRENIA won seven races; dam of Ilion (won seven races, £1,820), Irenicon (won eight races), also Ignace and Diamond Shower (won eight races, Rs. 62,330, in India), both winners.

SANDY BANK, dam of Cotswold (won three races), Manister Bank, Scot (won Irish Breeders' Produce Stakes, 836 sovs., and third in Irish 2,000 gs.), and Donald Scot, all winners.

MERSEY BANK, dam of winners, including Down Stream (dam of winners, including Reedsmouth, £3,979).

HAT BOX (1926), a chesnut mare, by Friar Marcus out of St. Bonnet, by St. Meriadoc out of Altcar, by Persimmon out of Alt Mark. Covered by SHELL TRANSPORT, last service April 30th, 1939. With a BROWN FILLY-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Hat Box (foaled March 31st).

HAT BOX won Carlton Plate, Stockton, 5 furlongs, 8 ran Bogside Nursery Handicap, 5 furlongs, 12 ran, Alt Nursery Handicap, Liverpool, 5 furlongs, 11 ran, and Longborough High-weight Handicap, Leicester, 5 furlongs, 9 ran; dam of Eyelid (winner of seven races in India) and Tin Hat (winner in 1938 of three races value £2,778, including Britannia Stakes, Ascot, placed in good races, including second in Autumn Handicap, Newmarket, beaten neck, third in Peveril of the Peak Handicap and Royal Stakes, Epsom).

ST. BONNET, dam of Hat Box, St. Benedicta, Hat Guard (won 10 races, including Charlton Welter Handicap), and Flying Monk (in U.S.A.), all winners.

ALTCAR won several races; dam of Hair Trigger II, The Tylt, Freshfield, Roseacre, and Harrier, the winners of over £13,700.

ALT MARK won five races and third in 1,000 gs.; dam of Altitude (won three races, £2,140) and Tintagel II (won two races abroad).

DIPODY (1930), a chesnut mare, by Tetrameter out of Happy Mary, by Flying Orb out of Miss Lomond, by Lomond out of Cheque. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service May 4th, 1939. With a BROWN FILLY-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Dipody (foaled April 23rd).

DIPODY won Maiden Plate, Kempton, 390 sovs., 5 furlongs, 14 ran, second in Astley Plate, Lewes, and second in Derwent Plate, York.

HAPPY MARY won Rossmore Lodge Plate; dam of Contrast (won two races), Nobel Mary (winner in 1939), and Street Singer (won two races abroad).

MISS LOMOND did not race; dam of Scotch Express (winner over hurdles and winner abroad).

CHEQUE won two races; dam of Chequeingo (won two races and eight in India), King's Gift (won two races), Lomond's Pride (won one race in England and five races in India), and Golden Measure filly (winner).

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11th.

MARES and FOALS, the Property of Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. S. McGregor, being sold to Dissolve Partnership.

PENANDOUR (1923), a brown mare (bred in France), by Bridaine out of Plym, by St. Frusquin out of Lady Cynosure, by Cyllene out of Maid Marian. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service April 21st, 1939.

PENANDOUR did not race; dam of Kingsley Park (won five races), Bury (won six races in Brazil), and Far Cotton (placed on flat and over hurdles and fences).

PLYM did not race; dam of Pall Mall, Bouton d'Or, Pirailham, and Polymela, all winners in France.

LADY CYNOSURE, dam of Lancastrian, Cyntoi, and Pale Star, all winners; and own sister to Polymelus (winner of Cambridgeshire and £16,794, second in St. Leger; leading sire five times).

MAID MARIAN, dam of Polymelus, Ercildoune, Burntwood, and Keymer, the winners of over £21,400; grandam of Sunbonnet (won Kentucky Derby). The next dam is Quiver (dam of La Flèche and the winners of £54,000).

MY SWEET (1929), a bay or brown mare, by Beresford out of La Zarine, by Santoi out of Zoara, by Matchmaker out of Ore. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service May 5th, 1939. With a BROWN COLT-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of My Sweet (foaled April 25th)

MY SWEET, dam of Irish Butter (a winner of two races).

LA ZARINE, dam of Cincinnatus (won eight races), Sheila Mary (won two races), and Culotte (winner).

ZOARA, dam of Zarona, Czardom (seven races abroad), Precious (nine races, £3,533), St. Moritz, and Alannah S. (in India), all winners; grandam of Zareba (winner of £1,337 and dam of Atbara, Zaretta, Mannering, and the winners of £13,890).

ORE did not race; dam of Shore, Amore, Lampshade, Autocles, Markhor (won abroad), and Oyster Bay (won abroad), all winners.

STOP THAT (1931), a bay mare, by Obliterate out of Good Game, by Royal Realm out of All Square, by General Peace out of Crusade. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service April 24th, 1939. With a BAY COLT-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Stop That (foaled March 10th).

GOOD GAME won five races value £972 and placed many times; dam of Mrs. Siddons (winner and dam of Sarason) and Roseann (winner of five races), also Irish Flirt (winner of five races in South Africa).

ALL SQUARE, placed eight times; dam of Countess Torby (dam of Santorb, winner of Ascot Gold Cup and £8,446, etc.), Place Royal (Irish Oaks and £2,476), Hard Battle, Galloon, Straight Flight, etc.

CRUSADE won 10 races.

SWEET THING (1931), a bay mare, by Beresford out of Lady Alex, by Spearmint our of Americus Girl, by Americus out of Palotta. Covered by APRIL THE FIFTH, last service May 6th, 1939. With a BAY COLT-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Sweet Thing (foaled April 26th).

SWEET THING ran once.

LADY ALEX, dam of Charles Allix (10 races in India), Prince Alex (three flat and three hurdle races), Trelawne (two races, £955, also seven races in India), Clever Alec (in F.M.S.), and Hope in the Valley (in Trinidad), all winners.

AMERICUS GIRL won 12 races value £8,371; dam of Lady Josephine, Lady Colin, Tammany Chief, The President, Dux Americanus, and Cambodia, the winners of many races. Lady Josephine won £3,634 and bred the winners of £22,580, including Lady Juror (also dam of the winners of over £26,700) and Mumtaz Mahal (won £13,933, second in 1,000 gs., and grandam of Mahmoud, won the Derby and £15,026).

PALOTTA won two races; dam of 11 winners, including Trepida (£4,895).

NATURE (1928), a bay mare, by Stratford out of Lawless, by Sunder out of Mother-in-Law, by Matchmaker out of Be Cannie. Covered by Craig an Eran, last service May 15th. With a BAY COLT-FOAL, by April the Fifth out of Nature (foaled April 14th).

NATURE was placed fourth in Bedford Stakes, Newmarket, at 2 years. Own sister to The Urchin and Dacoit.

LAWLESS, dam of the winners The Urchin (two races, £443) and Dacoit, and half-sister to Son-in-Law (winner of Cesarewitch, Jockey Club Cup twice, etc., a leading sire), and Own Sister (the dam of Sister-in-Law, winner of Hopeful and Atlantic Stakes and Yorkshire Oaks and dam of good winners.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, won five races, £2,025; dam of Son-in-Law and other winners; own sister to King's Courtship (a good winner of seven races).

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11th.

The property of Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. S. McGregor, being sold to dissolve a Partnership.

BROWN GELDING (1937), by April the Fifth out of My Sweet, by Beresford out of La Zarine, by Santoi out of Zoara.

MY SWEET only ran twice (at 2 years); dam of Irish Butter (winner of two races in 1937), her first foal.

LA ZARINE, dam of the winners Cincinnatus (eight races, £1,945), Sheila Mary (two races), and Culotte; half-sister to Zarona, winner of two races, £461, and dam of four winners, including Zareba (winner of four races, £1,337, and dam of Atbara, won four races, £8,088), Zaretta (two races, £1,694), Mannering (two races, £3,942), etc.

ZOARA, dam of four winners, including Zarona and Precious (nine flat and a hurdle race, value £3,951, placed in good races, including second in Granville Stakes, Ascot).

PARKS (1934), a bay gelding, by Craig an Eran out of Nature, by Stratford out of Lawless, by Sunder out of Mother-in-Law.

NATURE was placed fourth in Bedford Stakes, Newmarket, at 2 years. Own sister to The Urchin and Dacoit.

LAWLESS, dam of the winners The Urchin (two races, £443) and Dacoit, and half-sister to Son-in-Law (winner of Cesarewitch, Jockey Club Cup twice, etc., a leading sire) and Own Sister (the dam of Sister-in-Law, winner of Hopeful and Atlantic Stakes and Yorkshire Oaks and dam of good winners).

MOTHER-IN-LAW won five races, £2,025; dam of Son-in-Law and other winners. Own sister to King's Courtship (a good winner of seven races).

LAW OF NATURE (1935), a bay filly, by April the Fifth or Craig an Eran out of Nature, by Stratford out of Lawless, by Sunder out of Mother-in-Law.

NATURE was placed fourth in Bedford Stakes, Newmarket, at 2 years. Own sister to The Urchin and Dacoit.

LAWLESS, dam of the winners The Urchin (two races, £443) and Dacoit, and half-sister to Son-in-Law (winner of Cesarewitch, Jockey Club Cup twice, etc., a leading sire) and Own Sister (the dam of Sister-in-Law, winner of Hopeful and Atlantic Stakes and Yorkshire Oaks and dam of good winners).

MOTHER-IN-LAW won five races, £2,025; dam of Son-in-Law and other winners. Own sister to King's Courtship (a good winner of seven races).

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12th.

YEARLINGS, with Engagement, the Property of Mr. Tom Walls, The Looe, Ewell, Surrey.

A BAY FILLY, foaled April 12th, 1938, by Royal Dancer out of Hat Box (1926), by Friar Marcus out of St. Bonnet, by St. Meriadoc out of Altcar.

HAT BOX won four races, Carlton Plate, Stockton, Bogside Nursery Handicap, Alt Nursery Handicap, Liverpool, and Longborough High-weight Handicap, Leicester; dam of Eyelid (winner of seven races in India) and Tin Hat (winner in 1938 of three races value £2,778, including Britannia Stakes, Ascot, and placed in good races).

ST. BONNET, dam of the winners Hat Box, St. Benedicta, and Hat Guard (won 10 races, including Charlton Welter Handicap), also Flying Monk (in U.S.A.).

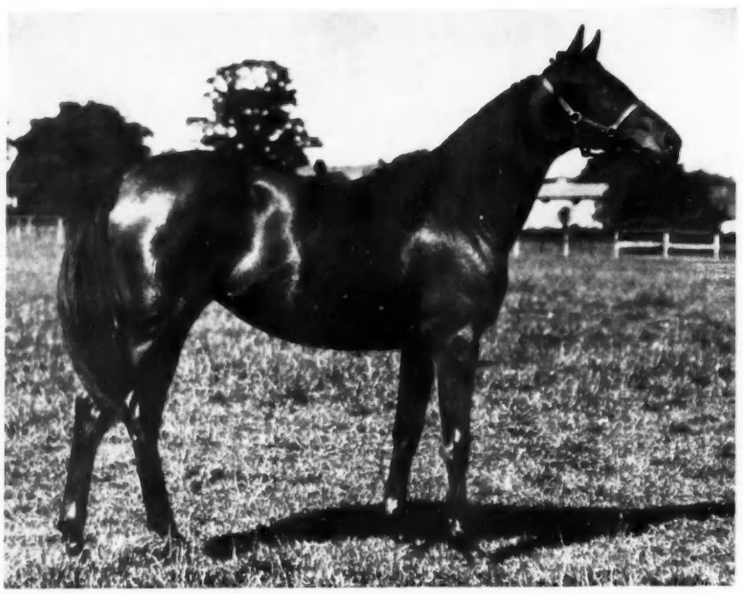
ALTCAR, dam of the winners Hair Trigger II, The Tylt, Freshfield, Roseacre, and Harrier, the winners of over £13,700.

A BROWN COLT, foaled April 26th, 1938, by April the Fifth out of Dipody (1930), by Tetrameter out of Happy Mary, by Flying Orb out of Miss Lomond.

DIPODY won Maiden Plate, Kempton, 390 sovs., 5 furlongs, 14 ran, second in Astley Plate, Lewes, and second in Derwent Plate, York.

Continued on page xxxvi.

as the sire of the dams of winners, and is here represented by Moya and Hat Box. The former, who is responsible for the winners, Miss Moya and Red Raider, is from Inference, a St. Martin mare that was out of a half-sister to Spion Kop's dam, Hammerkop, and has with her a strikingly good-looking, heavy-boned filly foal by April the Fifth; the latter, who has with her a March-foaled filly of great quality by the same sire, comes from St. Bonnet, a granddaughter of Marcovil, who, like Hair Trigger II, The Tylt and other winners, was out of Altcar, she by Persimmon. Moya has been mated with Mr. Jinks' son, Maltravers, and Hat Box, who is the dam of Eyelid and Tin Hat, has visited Shell Transport. Another well bred mare, with a classically made brown colt foal by April the Fifth at foot, is Caerlaverock, an eight year old of substance, by Ellangowan from Masr, she by The Tetrarch out of Va Via, a winning daughter of Cicero, who emanated from Pilgrim's Way, a half-sister to Swynford and Chaucer from Canterbury Pilgrim. Mares bred on these lines are seldom offered by auction, and there is certain to be a demand for her, the more so as she has been covered by Slipper. Two more attractive matrons are the eight year old grey, Ann Grey, and the six year old bay, Tudor Lodge. Ann Grey, who has with her a grey colt foal by April the Fifth and has been mated with him again, is by Duncan Gray from Cylgad's daughter, Phantom Georgie; Tudor Lodge is a half-sister to Liberty Loan by Prestissimo out of the Bruleur mare Libertine II, and is accompanied by an all-quality filly foal by April the Fifth, to whom she has been re-mated. The last two of Mr. Walls' own mares are the ten year old bay, Spearinia, and the chestnut, Dipody, who is a year younger. Spearinia, who earned eleven brackets under Pony Turf Club Rules, claims Spearwort as her sire, and Irenia, a daughter of Orpiment who runs back to the American-bred mare Mersey Bank, as her dam; Dipody is by Tetrameter from Happy Mary, she by Flying Orb. Both mares have been mated with April the Fifth, and Dipody has with her a filly foal by this famous horse.



A BAY YEARLING FILLY BY SHELL TRANSPORT OUT OF PERULA
To be offered by Mr. J. H. Moore

Two of the partnership matrons —My Sweet and Sweet Thing—are by Friar Marcus' son, Beresford; they have been mated with April the Fifth and have bay April-foaled colts by him at foot. Both are beautifully bred on their dams' side; My Sweet comes from Santoi's daughter, La Zarine, a descendant of Ore, while Sweet Thing, an eight year old, is out of Lady Alex, a Spearmint mare who, like Lady Josephine, the dam of Mumtaz Mahal and Lady Juror, was out of Americus Girl. The latter is a particularly difficult female line to obtain. The remaining lots are Penandour, a French-bred daughter of Bridaine that runs back through a line of winning and winner-producing mares, to Maid Marian, the dam of Polymelus, and Stop That, an eight year old by Obliterate out of Mrs. Siddons' dam, Good Game. Both have been covered by April the Fifth, and Stop That has a well made colt foal at foot by him. ROYSTON.

HAPPY MARY won Rossmore Lodge Plate; dam of Contrast (won two races), Noble Mary (winner in 1939), and Street Singer (won two races abroad).

MISS LOMOND did not race; dam of Scotch Express (winner over hurdles and races in Sweden).

To dissolve a Partnership.

A BROWN FILLY, foaled April 3rd, 1938, by April the Fifth out of Bright Spot (1932), by Solario out of Postmark, by Friar Marcus out of Post Haste.

BRIGHT SPOT ran twice; own sister to Pip Emma (five races, £2,465, including the Manchester November Handicap) and to Speckle (two races, £1,497, including Atalanta Stakes).

POSTMARK, winner and dam of Pip Emma, Speckle, and Postabit, winners.

POST HASTE, dam of four winners.

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th.

YEARLINGS, with Engagement, the Property of Mr. J. H. Moore.

A BAY FILLY, foaled February 11th, 1938, by Shell Transport out of Perula (1926), by Franklin out of Perisse, by Perigord out of Grabette.

PERULA, dam of Sieglinde (winner of races in Belgium).

PERISSE never ran; dam of the winners Sanpere, Rappel and Vingty, also Dare Devil (abroad).

GRABETTE, a winner; dam of Simon Grab (three races) and King of Clubs (£3,893, including the Lincolnshire Handicap).

No Engagements.

A CHESNUT FILLY, foaled May 1st, 1938, by Stratford out of Fellow's Eyot (1932), by Felstead out of Dorney, by Friar Marcus out of Etona.

FELLOW'S EYOT won Oak Grove Maiden Plate, Chepstow, and College Maiden Plate, Windsor.

DORNEY, dam of the winners River Fox, Fellow's Eyot, Sixpenny (Somerville Stakes, Newmarket), also Boveney (won six races in South Africa value £4,791, including Metropolitan Handicap).

ETONA, dam of seven winners, including Brixton (winner of eight races value £3,145), Nous Verrons (five races value £1,012), and Eton Wick (winner four races value £1,987, and dam of good winners, including Woodhouse).

A GREY FILLY, foaled May 9th, 1938, by Duncan Gray out of Spinola (1929), by Spion Kop out of Sister Light, by Sunstar out of Santa Fina.

SPINOLA was not trained.

SISTER LIGHT did not race; own sister to Galloper Light, winner of Grand Prix de Paris, and five other races value £12,106; dam of Silver Nymph (placed twice).

SANTA FINA won three races; dam of four winners (home and abroad), and grandam of Dalmagarry and Pomsan.

No Engagements.

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th.

YEARLINGS, with Engagements, from the Cottesloe Stud, the Property of Mr. C. R. Leetham.

SANTADIN, a chesnut colt, foaled February 6th, 1938, by Taj Ud Din out of Santa Savina (1922), by Phalaris out of Santa Fina, by St. Frusquin out of Grig.

SANTA SAVINA was a winner, placed second three times, including West Derby Stakes, Liverpool, and third in July Stakes, Newmarket; dam of Blandishment (winner of four races value £1,180 and placed second in other races; dam of winners, including Prometheus, Mixed Foursome, Tintoretto, and Serena Blandish, all good winners).

SANTA FINA won Champion Breeders' Foal Plate, a Triennial at Ascot, and Houghton Handicap; dam of Galloper Light (winner of Grand Prix de Paris and five races in England; sire of many winners), Anadem, Santa Savina (winners), and Silverpoint (good winner in South Africa); also Santa Catalina (dam and grandam of good winners). Santa Fina is grandam of Finalist (won £7,958).

GRIG won 13 races value £4,080; dam of seven winners, including St. Anton (won four races value £3,025), Fop (three races, £1,359), and Santa Fina (three races value £2,032½); grandam of good winners.

BRISTOL CREAM, a brown colt (first foal), foaled April, 1938, by Galloper Light out of Avon Girl (1933), by Stingo out of Avon Valley, by Stratford out of White Stream.

AVON GIRL, placed second at 2 years, and own sister to The Stinger (winner of seven races value £1,243, including three races in 1938).

AVON VALLEY did not race; dam of the winners The Stinger and Avon Lass (won two races at home and won abroad).

WHITE STREAM is half-sister to the winners Waterwitch (two races), Babbling Brook (also dam of winners), Rillson (two races), and Sarn Hill (four races).

No Engagements.

MONTBRETIA, a bay filly, foaled March 27th, 1938, by Shining Tor out of Mahonia (1921), by Beppo out of Monarda, by Florizel II out of Lady Loverule.

MAHONIA won Mildenhall Plate, Newmarket; dam of the winners Slip In (three races, 1938, value £1,081, also winner under N.H. Rules in 1939), Mangosteen (three races value £1,214), Pompelmoose (two races), Oregon Grape (3½ races value £1,050), and Dahomey (winner in 1938).

MONARDA, dam of Mahonia, and closely related to St. Amant (winner of the 2,000 gs., Derby, and £23,939, and sire of many winners).

LADY LOVERULE, dam of seven winners including St. Amant, Trident (five races value £3,842), and Venus (three races value £1,585).

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th.

YEARLINGS, with Engagements, from the Cottesloe Stud, the Property of Mrs. C. R. Leetham.

PRECIOUS TIME, a Chesnut Filly, foaled May 8th, 1938, by Shining Tor out of Tempus Fugit (1928), by Santair out of Time Flies, by Torpoint out of Flight of Ages.

TEMPUS FUGIT, placed second once and third three times on the flat, and winner of a hurdle race value 90 sovs., and placed in other jumping races; own sister to four winners.

TIME FLIES only ran once (at 2 years); dam of the winners Sancroft (two races value £323; also 8½ hurdle races, two steeple chases, and one N.H. Flat race, total £1,848), Knud (three races, £979, including Chesterfield High-weight Handicap, Doncaster, by 3 lengths, also won three hurdle races value £596), Nydia (two races, £434), and Eheu Fagaces (two races, £324).

FLIGHT OF AGES, dam of the following winners abroad; Holly Point (eight races value £804 in South Africa), Foxtor (twelve races in India), Garden Reach (nine races in India), Torchlight (five races in India), and Leicester Square (three races in India). Flight of Ages traces to Maid of Honour, who is also ancestress of Pretty Polly.

IRISH ROCK, a brown filly, foaled January 27th, 1938, by Shining Tor out of Blarney Castle (1931), by D'Orsay out of Castle Casey, by Argosy out of daughter of Cellini.

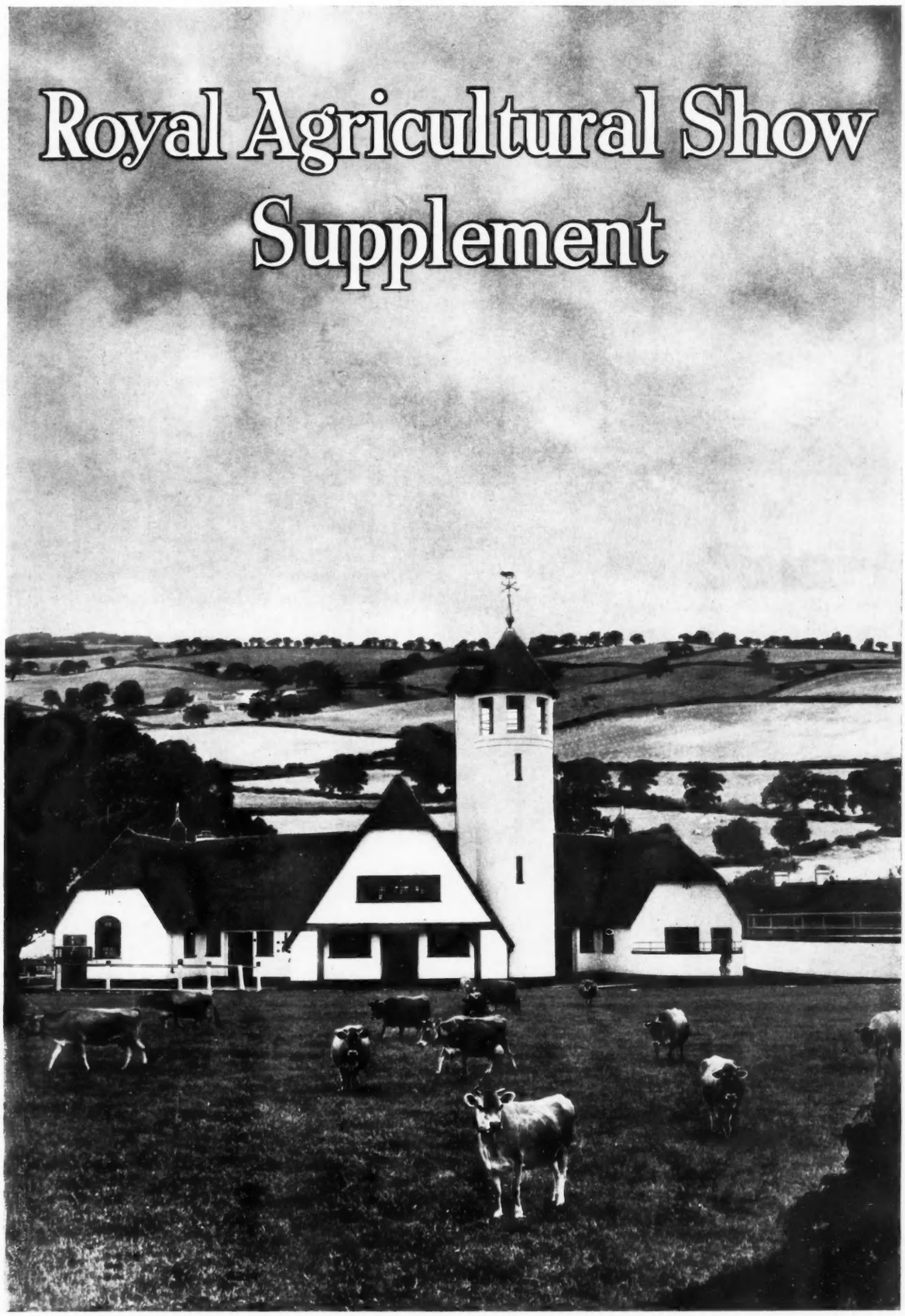
BLARNEY CASTLE only ran once (at 2 years). The above is her second living foal.

CASTLE CASEY won four races; dam of Violetta (winner and placed three times) and Blue Yarn (placed second and third), and own sister to Green Park.

CELLINI MARE did not race; dam of the winners Mary Rufus (two races), Green Park (two races), Castle Casey, and Little Pal. Her grandam, Kooinur, bred ten winners from twelve foals, including De Beers (seven flat and six jumping races), Ferriera (won nine races) and Marievale (winner of Irish Oaks, etc.).

Will stand at Park Paddocks.

Royal Agricultural Show Supplement



A PORTION OF THE OVALTINE DAIRY FARM AT ABBOTS LANGLEY

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

1839-1939—A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

By Professor J. A. SCOTT WATSON



ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW YARD. FIRST MEETING at OXFORD, July 17th 1839.

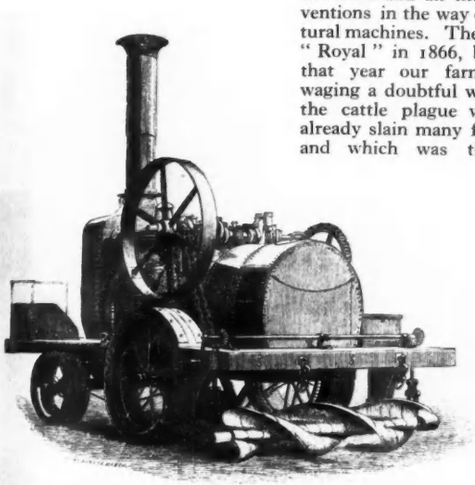
THE FIRST ROYAL SHOW. HELD AT OXFORD ON JULY 17th, 1839
Lord Spencer, the first President, is seen fourth from the right

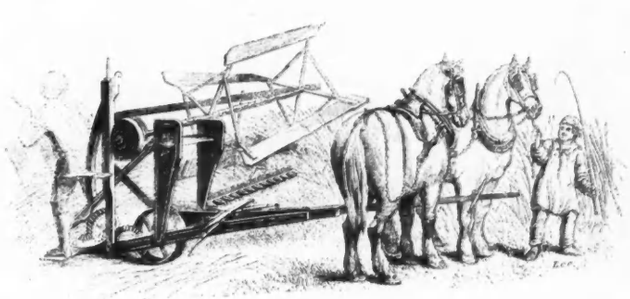
ON Wednesday, July 17th, 1839, at seven in the morning, the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society opened its gates to the public. The place of meeting was Oxford, and the showyard was a seven-acre paddock belonging to a local butcher. "The influx of visitors," runs the record, "from many miles round Oxford was exceedingly great, the principal streets being completely lined with gigs, coaches and other conveyances, while the town, throughout the whole day, presented such a scene of bustle as was never perhaps before witnessed. The crowd waiting for admittance was so great that, immediately the gates were thrown open, the rush was so tremendous that many gentlemen had their coats torn from their backs."

In each succeeding summer, with only three exceptions, the Royal has held its show, and in its showyard has brought together all the best of our country's livestock and all the latest inventions in the way of agricultural machines. There was no "Royal" in 1866, because in that year our farmers were waging a doubtful war against the cattle plague which had already slain many fine herds, and which was threatening London's babies with a famine of milk. Again there was no show in 1917 or 1918, when another and a greater war hung in the balance.

This year the Society celebrates its centenary, and from July 4th to July 8th will hold, in the Great Park at Windsor, what is expected to be the largest and finest agricultural show that this country, or perhaps the world, has ever seen.

During these hundred years British agriculture has seen many changes of fortune, and the Society has had its own vicissitudes. In its early years the supply of the people's bread was precarious, and English farmers were straining every nerve to make their land produce more corn. The Society flourished, like everything else connected with farming, in the golden 'sixties, and it shared in the memorable disaster of 1879—the year when summer never came. That year the Society celebrated its fortieth birthday by holding, in London, a show upon an unprecedented scale; but incessant rain reduced the yard to such an ocean of mud that half the Society's capital disappeared in the quagmire. A still greater financial setback resulted from an experiment, in the early years of this century, with a permanent showyard at Park Royal in London. The outcome was something very near to bankruptcy, and the Society was obliged to return to the more costly, but more successful, system of itinerant shows. Since that time its financial position has steadily improved, and to-day it is not being deterred by any financial consideration from making the Windsor Show fully worthy of the occasion.





MID-VICTORIAN INNOVATIONS. (*Left*) A ROTARY TILLER OF 1858: RICKETT'S STEAM CULTIVATOR. (*Right*) McCORMICK'S AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE (1851)

Two of the Society's objects, as laid down in its Charter, were "to encourage men of science to the improvement of agricultural implements" and "by the distribution of prizes, and by other means, to encourage the best breed of livestock"; these indicate the two main purposes of its annual shows. It must, however, be said that the holding of the show, while it is the most spectacular of the activities of the Royal, is by no means its sole function. The Society has, in its long history, done a great deal for the promotion of agricultural and veterinary education, and research, has played a notable part in building up our modern system of controlling animal disease, and has given various Governments valuable help with agricultural legislation. Indeed, it may be said to have helped every movement towards better farming—excepting only those which raised controversial political questions. The non-political character of the Society was settled at its foundation, and has been very jealously preserved.



A CHAMPION SUFFOLK SHEARLING RAM OF TO-DAY
The property of Mr. Stuart Paul

The past century has seen great developments both in mechanisation and in livestock improvement. As regards implements the previous century had produced only two important additions to the farmer's stock of tools, and both of these—the corn drill and the threshing machine—were still, in 1839, in a rather crude and imperfect state. The greatest need of the farmer, at the time of the Society's foundation, was an efficient and economical method of draining the wet clay lands which constituted so large a part of England. Lime and bones, clover and turnips, the Norfolk four-course rotation and the golden hoof of the folded sheep had been the means of turning the light heaths and wolds into smiling farms. But the clay-land farmer was still condemned to keep his fields in high-backed furrows and to have, each summer, a wide acreage of bare fallow. This explains why the trials of tile-making machines were the main centre of interest at the shows of the 'forties. The problem was solved before the decade was out and, with the help of Government and other loans, together with a vast deal of hard work, the farms of England were largely laid dry in the following twenty years.

Concurrently there was great interest in steam engines and threshing machines, and each year the Society's implement judges and its engineer carried out trials of the fuel consumption and power of the first and of the speed, efficiency and power-consumption of the second. By the early 'fifties even the small farmer could throw aside his flail, and could thresh his crop in a day or two instead of giving half the winter to the task.

In 1851, and again in the following year, there was vast excitement over the introduction of the American reaping machines of McCormick and Hussey; while the Society, in 1856, offered a prize of £500 for an efficient steam-plough tackle. After two years of only partial success the prize was awarded to John Fowler of Leeds. The first award for a combined reaping and binding machine was made in 1878, but the modern binder, equipped with a string knotter, did not arrive till three years later.

Systematic efforts to improve British livestock had begun about 1760, and by 1839 the great pioneers like Bakewell, John Ellman and the Colling Brothers had lived and died. The number of improved breeds, however, was still small, and the Council of the Royal, in drawing up their early prize sheets, had a comparatively easy task. Among cattle the Shorthorn, Hereford and Devon were considered to be clearly entitled to separate classes; other breeds were accommodated together in a fourth class, which was never very large; the Longhorn and the Sussex produced most of the entries at the earlier shows. Again, only two breeds of sheep—Bakewell's Leicester and Ellman's Southdown—were considered to be sufficiently distinct, and sufficiently improved, to deserve the provision of confined classes. The third original class was for "any other Longwool Breed," and it was, for many years, practically monopolised by the Cotswold. "Agricultural Horses" were all shown together, and included, besides the Suffolk, the various local strains that later went to the making of the Shire. Finally, pigs were pigs; not even the owners, in the early days of the Royal, ventured to name the particular varieties to which their exhibits belonged.

Many new breeds have arisen during the century, and many others have emerged from obscurity. The first additions to the list of breeds of cattle were the Jersey, the Guernsey and the Red Poll. The Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Romney Marsh led the race for recognition in the sheep section, and the Berkshire was the first breed of pig to emerge from the confused mixture of types and colours.

The earliest exports of pedigree livestock began in the late eighteenth century, and fifty years later there was a fairly regular if not very important trade. Southdown and Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle were the breeds chiefly in demand overseas, and the Continent of Europe was the chief market, though there were sporadic orders for the new countries. After 1870 Britain came to be regarded as the stud farm of the world, or at least of the new countries, which needed the animals and had the money to pay for them. The first demand was for Shorthorns, and only a little later there was a large trade in Hereford and Jersey cattle, in Shropshire and Lincoln sheep, in Clydesdale and Shire horses, and in Large White pigs.

Sometimes the men who made history in stock-breeding were great landowners like the Duke of Westminster; sometimes large farmers like Henry Dudding with his Lincolns, or Jonas Webb with his Southdowns. Sometimes a great improver, like Amos Cruickshank who created the modern beef type of Shorthorn, began with a few acres and a few beasts. Most interesting of all, perhaps, was one who was not a farmer at all. The greatest of the early improvers of the Large White Yorkshire pig, which now provides a very large proportion of our finest bacon, was a Yorkshire weaver named Joseph Tuley, who eked out his eighteen shillings of wages by keeping two or three sows in his backyard.

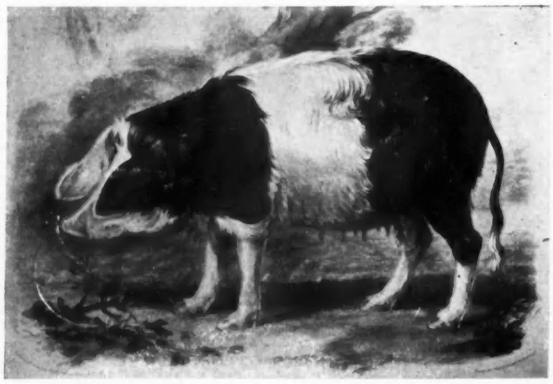
The Royal Agricultural Society has had a considerable responsibility in connection with the improvement of our flocks and herds. The judges whom it selects to officiate at the shows largely determine the standards at which breeders must aim, and the fate of a new breed depends very largely upon the wisdom which they exercise.

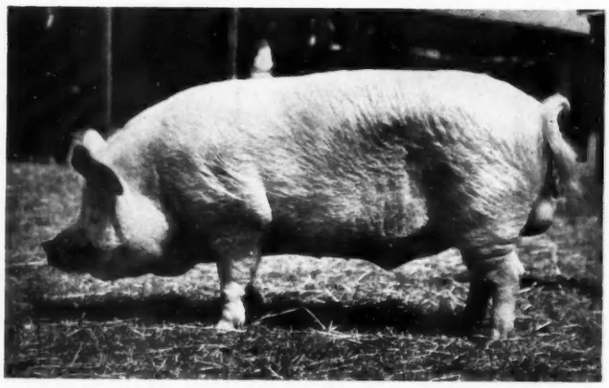
In looking back over the century, three reflections come uppermost in the mind.

The first is that, far from being an unprogressive industry, farming has, despite many severe economic trials, made a vast amount of progress since the Royal was founded.

The second is that our little country has played an immensely important part in the development of agriculture throughout the world. It was, for instance, British engineers who first applied mechanical power to the land, and it was British chemists who laid the foundations of agricultural science.

The third is that the greatest contribution to progress has been made not by men of science but by farmers themselves. The greatest of Britain's services has been to provide the bulk of the living material on which the livestock industry of the new countries has been built up. The long struggle towards better farming has won an immense success; we are still, indeed, far from being able to say that all the world's citizens are adequately fed; but we are approaching even faster towards this position; this country has done more than a little in the cause of progress, and its largest agricultural society may claim to have played its part.





THEN AND NOW. A SOW OF OLD ENGLISH BREED (1840) AFTER A PAINTING BY SHIELS, AND A MODERN CHAMPION LARGE WHITE BOAR, MR F. SAINSBURY'S WRATTING KING DAVID 34th

A CENTURY OF CATTLE BREEDING

THE PIONEER WORK OF THOMAS BATES

By H. G. ROBINSON

AT the beginning of the nineteenth century many of the purposes for which animals were bred differed from those of to-day. Our cattle types, for example, were still being used for draught purposes, and a common theme of discussion was the relative merits of oxen and horses for this purpose. Horses were taxed in those days, and when Pitt proposed an additional horse tax in 1801 he advanced the argument that it would result in the more general use of oxen for draught purposes, and thereby promote cattle-breeding and increase meat production. Cattle were normally worked from two or three years of age until seven or older, when they were fattened off. It will be appreciated that this draught use caused some attention to be paid to qualities that have little significance to-day when our concern is with beef or milk. Size, good strength of bone, and a thick hide were primary needs, and these were associated with breeds like the old Sussex, Devons, and Herefords.

Nearly two hundred years ago, Mr. Webster of Canley, near Coventry, started improving the then dominant Longhorn breed that was distributed throughout the Midlands and northwards as far as South Westmorland. He was followed by Bakewell of Dishley, near Loughborough, commonly known as the "father of livestock improvement." Bakewell had the happy knack of stimulating enthusiasm for livestock improvement in regard to breeds outside those of his own immediate interest. The first notable success in cattle improvement was with the Shorthorn breed, and the achievement was such that the improved Shorthorn quickly supplanted the widely distributed Longhorn. This was due not only to the greater convenience of short horns, but more particularly to the better feeding and milking properties of the Shorthorn.

In these days, when great stress is placed upon the purity of many of our breeds, it is just as well to remember that there are relatively few cases where our present breeds have been improved entirely from within themselves. The Shorthorn, for example, is no exception. Here was a combination of several types and breeds, including the native Teeswater and Holderness breeds, which in turn were improved by imported Dutch cattle. One cannot at this stage assess the relative influence of cross-breeding in the early establishment of the Shorthorn type as we know it to-day, but it is important to remember that it is a breed which allows room for improvements to be introduced, since it is still possible to grade up cattle into the Herd Book. It is known that Thomas Bates in his early years as a breeder thought very highly of the Shorthorn-West Highland cross, while there is also evidence that the Collings went a stage further by actually building into their herd a cross derived from a Galloway foundation.

Many of the pioneers of breed improvement were men who undertook this work out of a sense of public duty. Thomas Bates was a model in this respect, for the reason for breading cattle to him was the improvement of the breed primarily, rather than the making of money. One can appreciate the significance of this from the results achieved with the Bates cattle. Indirectly he owed much to the example of Bakewell. Thus Bates was very friendly with George Culley, who in turn had been a pupil with Bakewell. Even as long ago as 150 years since, Culley and Bates disagreed on the question of dual-purpose *versus* single-purpose ideals, for Culley argued that good dairy cows were not often good grazers or feeders, and Bates replied by breeding cattle that were both good grazers and milkers.

Bates' work for stock-breeding was sufficiently important to merit a leading article in *The Times*, on Friday, June 9th, 1865. Rarely can such a tribute have been paid as was uttered on this occasion in the following lines: "On Wednesday, there was sold at Willis's Rooms a collection of articles, first-rate productions in their way, and the result of extreme industry and skill. Twelve sold for £6,510—that is for an average of £542 10s. each. Five sold for £1,699 10s., that is for an average of £339 18s. each. The average of the whole seventeen was £481 3s. each. What could these be? First-class pictures? Works of 'high art'? Mosaics? Manuscripts? They lived and breathed. They were short-horned cattle. The twelve were cows, and the five bulls. They were animals of a noble race. The catalogue is like a bit of the 'Peerage,' giving the pedigree of each Grand Duchess or Grand Duke for a dozen or more generations. Mr. Betts, of Preston Hall, Kent, has secured the whole herd of 'Grand Duchesses.' The 'Grand Dukes' are separated; the grandest of all passing, for 600 guineas, to the Duke of Devonshire. The splendour of such an event almost pales the strongest blaze that can be got up by agricultural societies. There is no such test of value, no such triumph of enterprise in that which is obtained, without shows, and judges, and prizes, in the auction room. Here is a plain commercial proof of what can be done, and how far we have advanced upon our fore-fathers in the matter of kine. But it also proves the difficulty of the work; the necessity of science and the need of agriculturists educated for their profession. One is almost tempted to ask whether, with such splendid inducements, and such a reality of success, anything remains to be done by the societies. But the truth is, it is the breeders of these magnificent animals which must invite every aid which can raise the science of husbandry. Associations have confessedly done much, and are doing much, though apt to try more than they do. They create the taste and skill which appreciate their useful prodigies. They have raised the farmer, who selects the right breed and gives it the right food." This same Thomas Bates, twenty-six years previously at the Royal English Agricultural Meeting at Oxford in 1839, won all the premiums for female Shorthorns, and in commenting on the live stock classes, the Farmers' Magazine of the period remarked, "Although the exhibition of stock was not as numerous as had been expected, yet the quality of some was very superior. The animals shown by Mr. Bates were universally admired as excellent specimens of the short-horned breed; and Mr. Paul's Devons excited general admiration."

It is perhaps difficult to appreciate the difficulties that confronted exhibitors of stock prior to the introduction of modern methods of direct transport. Bates's exhibits at the 1839 Royal Show had to travel from Middlesbrough to London by steamship and thence from London to Oxford by road on foot. Later Bates fell out with the Royal Agricultural Society and other societies on the question of the ruinous habit of making exhibition stock at the summer shows too fat. He also showed his dislike for excessive artificial feeding, believing thereby that breeding properties and constitutions were affected adversely. This led the Royal Agricultural Society to issue instructions to judges that "as the object of the society in giving the prizes for neat cattle, sheep and pigs, is to promote improvement in breeding stock, the judges in making their award are requested not to take into consideration the present value to the butcher of the animals exhibited, but to decide according to their relative merits for the purpose of breeding."

Bates followed Bakewell as a selective breeder. He was also a keen student of "pedigree" and a convinced believer that "like tends to beget like," but he showed also that successful breeding demanded inexhaustible patience and good judgment. His foundation cattle were selected for their economy of food consumption in relation to output of meat and milk. Thus he once said, "I think it necessary to state, as many trials of milch cows have been made when they were getting hand food of a costly kind, such as Indian corn or linseed cake, I have never given any to milch cows." From 1790 to 1807 he weighed all the food fed to both milch cows and feeding cattle, to ascertain the food consumed. Thus his first Duchess consumed thirty-six pounds of hay per day, which he said was the smallest consumption of any short-horned cow he had then ever known. Generations of Duchesses followed, and he recorded that Duchess 34th proved by several trials repeatedly made in various years that she consumed less hay than the first Duchess and yielded more butter from her milk than the first Duchess. This, it will be observed, was



MIRANDA, 1813. A CELEBRATED SHORTHORN IN HER DAY

breeding with a purpose, a point which in these days we have tended to overlook, with serious effects on the economy of stock farmers.

One is tempted to ask whether it is too late to call a halt to some of our stock-breeding activities and get back to the fundamentals which inspired some of the early pioneers. It is only by so doing that we can justify our part as breeders, for the show-ring can be abused and the lesson that it teaches can end in disappointment.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS

AN entry of two hundred and fifty-three Dairy Shorthorn cattle at Windsor points to the ever-growing importance and popularity of the breed. Over seventy breeders have contributed to the entries, which are scattered throughout thirty-three counties of England and Wales. There is little doubt that every animal carries in its veins traces of the blood of those famous Bates ancestors which won four of the five classes in the Shorthorn schedule at the first Royal Show at Oxford a century ago, where the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Devon were the only cattle breeds privileged to hold separate breed sections.

The Shorthorn, as the national breed of the country, has been the backbone of our cattle industry up to the present day. Their wonderful adaptability to varying climates, soils and conditions, their suitability to produce either beef or milk, stamps them as the ideal commercial farmer's beast.

From the earliest days of organised farming large landowners, struck by the amazing improvement in the general cattle stock resulting from the Shorthorn cross, vied with each other in breeding and possessing the best Shorthorn herds, and their tenants benefited by the use of the young bulls thus made available. Many tenant farmers were among the foremost breeders, finding the dual capacity of the Shorthorn well suited to the production of milk, cheese or butter in addition to their good beefing qualities.

The heavy demands made by Argentina during the late 'eighties and onwards for Shorthorn bulls of extreme beef type caused the balance to swing towards beef rather than to dairy qualities. In 1901 special classes at shows were instituted for Shorthorn cows showing good dairy type, and the year 1905 saw the foundation of the Dairy Shorthorn (Coates's Herd Book) Association, with the objects of promoting the breeding of pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns by giving prizes, recommending judges, the publication of milk records, and the annual issue of a Dairy Shorthorn Year Book. The first Year Book, printed in 1907, consisted of a sixteen-page pamphlet, and contrasts strangely with the 564-page volume of the Dairy Shorthorn Association's Year Book issued in 1935, when the idea of the amalgamation of the D.S.A. with the parent Society was realised and the present offices at Victoria House were acquired to accommodate the combined staff. The breed has fetched fine prices. George Taylor of Cranford's herd of 187 head, when sold at the dispersal sale after his death in 1912, averaged £82 15s. 9d. Three years later, Lord Rothschild's Tring herd, founded chiefly on Cranford blood, was dispersed, and 179 head made an average of £104 9s. 7d. These averages, however, were easily surpassed during the last years of the War and the boom which followed.

It will be agreed that at this time milk yields became the predominating feature in many herds. Most breeders, nevertheless, realise that to-day, both at home and overseas, the demand is for the deep-bodied, well fleshed animal, with the females possessing strongly hung, shapely udders and an average milk yield of eight hundred gallons with butter-fat percentage of 3.75 and over.

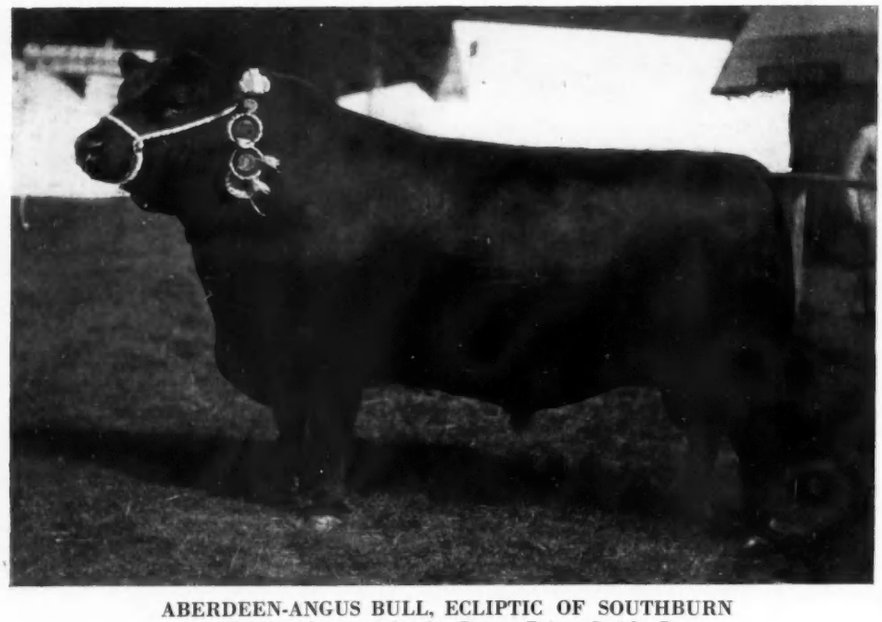


HOLMESCALES MEADOWSWEET
First and female champion Dairy Shorthorn at the Royal Show, 1938

The picture of Mr. J. Whitaker's Miranda, calved 1813, is from Vol. I of Coates's Herd Book. She was a grand type of her day, a cow of tremendous scale; note, however, the patchiness and unevenness of flesh and the undeveloped udder. In contrast is Holmescales Meadowsweet, the Royal Show Champion of last year, a truly typical example of the modern Dairy Shorthorn. With correct lines, her straight limbs are set to afford perfect balance. The strong hocks give ample room for the well developed, wide, tightly held udder, while the well set shoulders, deep ribs, and great length of hindquarters give every advantage to her good beefing qualities.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREED

AT the early shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the Aberdeen-Angus was not represented except on special occasions. For instance, at the International Show at Battersea in 1862 there was a section for the breed, and one of the exhibits was William M'Combie's famous cow Pride of Aberdeen, which was so highly thought of that she was bracketed with Mr. Richard Booth's equally famous Shorthorn cow Queen of the Ocean as the two best females in the show. Again at the Kilburn Show in 1879 the breed was well represented, but mostly by Scottish breeders, for it was only around the period from 1876 to 1880 that Aberdeen-Angus cattle were finding their way into England for the formation of herds there. It has only been from 1893 that classes have been provided regularly for Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Royal Shows. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that Aberdeen-Angus—mostly from English herds—have at many of the more recent shows come about third in point of numbers of entries among the beef breeds exhibited at the shows, is a gratifying indication of the recent spread of the breed in England.



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Bred and owned by Sir Prince Prince-Smith, Bt.

As a beef animal the Aberdeen-Angus occupies a prominent place, and now that a trade in chilled beef is being developed from the farthest corners of the Empire to the British market, those interested in beef production will find in the Aberdeen-Angus a breed that has been specially developed to supply high quality beef.

It was on French soil that the Aberdeen-Angus got their first great impetus. At the Exhibition in 1878, a group of Aberdeen-Angus won the championship against all breeds for the best group of beef-producing animals. One of the most important factors in present-day beef production is early maturity, and no breed has been more prominent in this than the Aberdeen-Angus. The grand championship at the London

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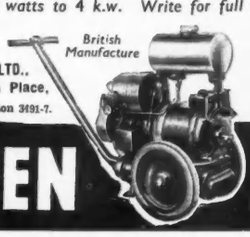


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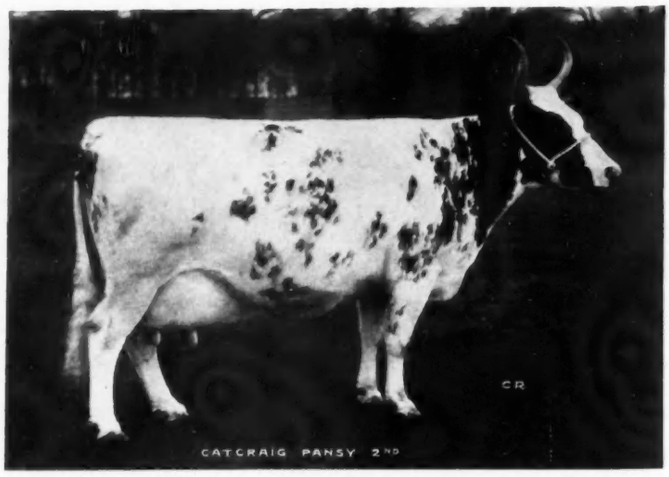
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CATCRAIG PANSY 2nd. An Ayrshire bred and owned by Mr. George Templeton, Carnell Home Farm, Hurlford

Smithfield Show over the past twenty-five years has been won by Aberdeen-Angus upon thirteen occasions, leaving three championships for Shorthorns and nine for Cross-breds all showing Aberdeen-Angus lines of breeding. The Aberdeen-Angus is the only pure breed that has supplied at the yearling stage a champion for Britain's greatest fat stock show, and this it has done upon two occasions, while four of the nine cross-bred champions have been yearlings with Aberdeen-Angus breeding. As regards the carcass section at Smithfield, the first pure-bred animal to win the championship as a yearling was an Aberdeen-Angus steer, and with twenty-five out of a total of thirty-six, Aberdeen-Angus and crosses of the breed have won more championships than all other breeds and crosses combined. The youngest animal to win the championship in the carcass competition at London was an Aberdeen-Angus heifer just twelve months old, and the average age for all the Aberdeen-Angus champions in this section works out at under two years.

At Chicago also the breed has had a wonderful run of successes.

The Aberdeen-Angus appeals specially to farmers because of its recognised success for crossing purposes. Of all the purely beef breeds the Aberdeen-Angus supply yearly the largest number of crossing bulls. The type of butcher animal now in greatest demand is that supplied by the Aberdeen-Angus and its crosses. By this cross there is secured a high-grade commercial animal with, for the most part, the black colour and hornless state of the sire, and the absence of horns is a most important factor in the prevention of bruising. Whether for grass or stall feeding, there is no more frugal and economic feeder than the Aberdeen-Angus or its cross.

The quality of the flesh of Aberdeen-Angus cattle is unsurpassed. The bones are small, and there is no excess of fat, the flesh being of great thickness all over.

There are over a thousand registered herds of the breed throughout Scotland, England and Ireland, and very important public sales are held in spring and in autumn, particulars of these being available on application to the Secretary, Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, 91, Union Street, Aberdeen, Scotland.

THE PROGRESS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE

IN the portrait of an Ayrshire cow published by Aiton in 1811 there is much that is suggestive of Dutch cattle, while in the picture by Howe of two cows which were awarded first and second premiums at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow in 1828, we can trace the essentials of the modern Ayrshire—wedge-shaped, deep-bodied and short-legged, with the udder carried well forward to a well developed milk vein, and full behind.

In the interval between that date and the establishment of the Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society in 1877 there was developed what was known as the "vesselled" cow, an animal with a tight "fleshy" vessel which could be manipulated by "boarding" and with small teats. These were the kind of animals which were winning prizes in those days, and consequently were much sought after, almost to the ruination of the breed. On the other hand, there was another section of breeders who did not hold with the fleshy-vesselled type, and they developed a type of their own, but confined their showing mostly to bulls and yield stock. These animals showed fine appearance, and generally speaking their breeders only used bulls off their own or their neighbours' best milking cows, so that they bred for milk as well as appearance.

The coming of milk recording in 1903 changed all this. Though it was slow in being taken up, official milk recording showed breeders which were their best cows and which were only "lodgers," and each succeeding year saw an increase in the number of recorded herds. Successive reports on milk recording published by the Scottish Milk Records Association showed a vast improvement in the average milk yield of herds each year. Up to 1920 no serious attempt to compete against other breeds at national shows had been made, but in that year a section of breeders determined to make the Ayrshire more widely known. A real effort was made at the London Dairy Show of 1923, when the breed won the Bledisloe Challenge Trophy, which is awarded for the best six animals judged on inspection and milking trial. In 1924 and again in 1925 the breed repeated that performance, and this more than anything else was the means of extending the sale of Ayrshires in England. Since then Ayrshires have won the Bledisloe Trophy on four other occasions, while they have been reserve six times altogether and second reserve twice. The Supreme Individual Championship has been won on several occasions. The Ayrshire is very easily kept, lives long, produces and reproduces regularly.

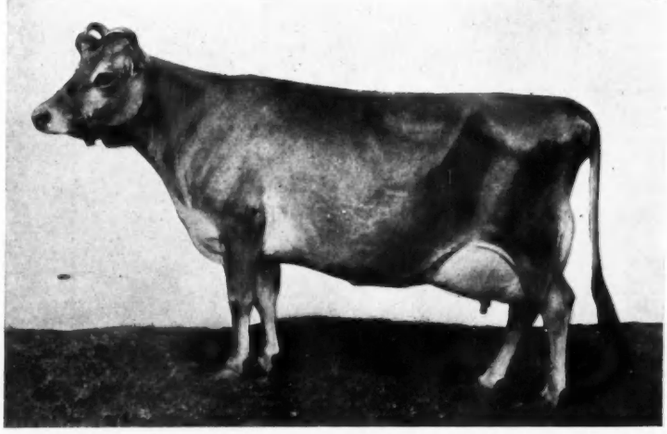
The record for highest quantity of milk ever produced by an Ayrshire cow was made by Ardgowan Valda, with a total of 31,158lb. milk and 1,356lb. butterfat in 365 days. Very many cows can now show a lifetime production of over 100,000lb. of milk. Some of these have been made in as few as five lactations. The production of a calf at the commencement of each lactation surely shows how valuable the Ayrshire can be. Ayrshire cows have been known to live as long as twenty-three years and to have bred regularly each year and at the same time average over 1,000 gallons yearly.

In addition to the progress made through milk recording, perhaps even greater success has come to the Ayrshire through tuberculin testing and the freeing of herds from tuberculosis, and to-day there are more Ayrshire cattle in attested herds than of any other breed in Great Britain.

At the end of April this year record prices for England both for an Ayrshire bull and a heifer were obtained at the dispersal sale of the herd belonging to Colonel A. F. Nicholson of Leek, Staffs, when the bull Burton Dairy King was sold for 250 guineas and the heifer Leek Film Fan went for 170 guineas. H. B.

SUCCESSES FOR THE OVALTINE JERSEY HERD

MANY more successes have been added this year to the fine record of the well known Ovaltine Jersey Herd of cattle, which has now won over 800 prizes since the establishment of the Ovaltine Dairy Farm at Abbots Langley in 1933. At the Sussex County Show, held at Eastbourne, the championship for the best Jersey cow was won, in addition to fifteen other successes. At the Royal Counties Show at Portsmouth on May 31st, the championship for the best Jersey cow was again carried off, besides the reserve championship for the best bull and the Evelyn Cup for the best pair of home-bred heifers. Further honours were obtained at the Essex County Show on June 7th and 8th, including the championship for the best Jersey cow, the Blythwood Bowl for the best home-bred cow, the reserve championship for the best bull, five first prizes and five other awards. Last week, at the Hertfordshire Show held at Hatfield, the herd again obtained many distinctions. Fourteen prizes were gained in all, including six firsts, the County special prize and the Blythwood Bowl. These successes brought the total of awards won this season by the herd at the six shows at which it has been entered to eighty, and are a further tribute to the ideal conditions prevailing at the model farm where the herd is established. It is not only in this country that these Jerseys have won a name for themselves, for animals from the Ovaltine herd have been in demand for improving herds in the Colonies and South America.



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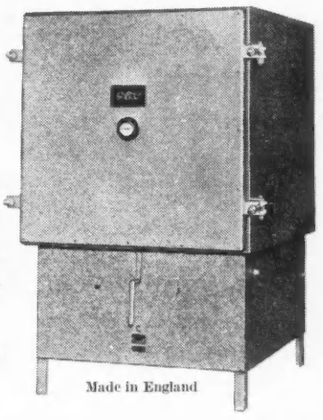
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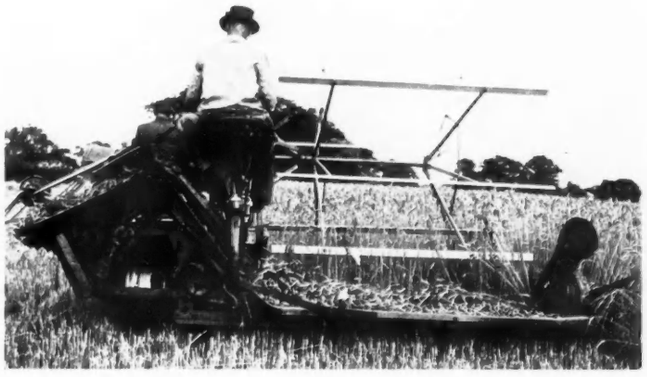
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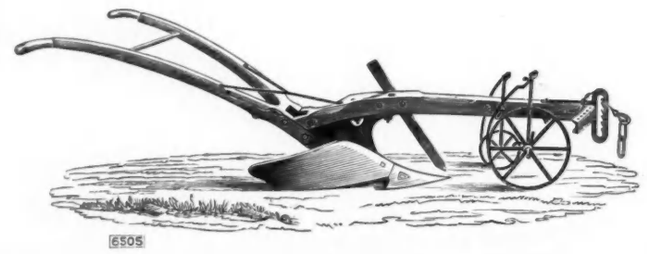
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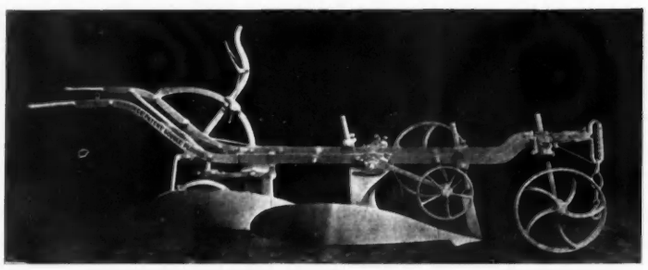
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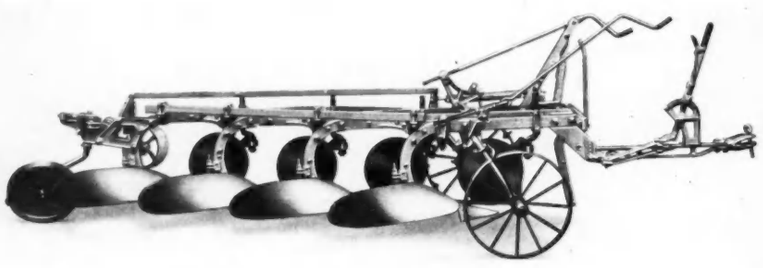
THE COMING OF MECHANISED FARMING

By S. J. WRIGHT

A HUNDRED years ago the whole idea of mechanised farming as we now understand it lay in the future. It is true that, following the rapid spread of railways throughout the country, the possibilities of steam power in agriculture had already begun to attract the attention of progressive men; and that some years earlier a massive ploughing engine from Devonshire had worked successfully. But in 1837 Heathcoat's machine—weighing over thirty tons but mounted well in advance of its generation on so-called caterpillar tracks—disappeared overnight into the Scottish bog which it had just ploughed, and was never heard of again. It is significant that this machine was fated always to be tried on marshland, for it indicates that at that time—and, indeed, for many years afterwards—the main attraction of mechanical power lay in its use for heavy or difficult work which no animal power could undertake. The conception of mechanisation as something which could be applied throughout the whole range of farm work had to wait for the present century and the internal-combustion engine; while, even if a lighter and handier power unit had been available, there would have been few implements to work with it.







A HUNDRED YEARS OF RANSOME PLOUGHS

(*Top*) The Rutland plough of a century ago; (*centre*) a double furrow plough of fifty years ago; (*below*) the Ransome Motrac-Major four-furrow tractor plough of to-day

When the first Royal Show was held, Robert Ransome and his successors had been making iron ploughs in Ipswich for over forty years; the firm that was to be well known later as Blackstones was making hay-rakes and tedders at Stamford; while steam-driven threshing machines were being built at Lincoln and elsewhere. But relatively few farmers of the day had the opportunity of seeing these devices, and fewer still used them. And, although our cereal acreage was probably twice as great as it is now, most of it was ploughed with heavy wooden ploughs drawn by as many as six horses or oxen. For subsequent cultivations few farms had more than a primitive harrow and a roll made of stone or a weighted tree trunk; while, in spite of all the efforts that Jethro Tull and others had made more than a hundred years before, practically all the seed was broadcast by hand.

Only a very brief review of the developments which have led from these early beginnings to present-day mechanisation can be given here. Plough development needed only the resources of an established implement industry to bring rapid progress. As one of the accompanying illustrations shows, a Ransome plough of 1837 would not look out of place on a horse-worked farm to-day, while at least fifty years ago this firm and others were making double-furrow ploughs not very different in their essentials from their modern tractor equivalents.

In the design of cultivating implements, too, progress was rapid, because there were plenty of farmers' ideas for engineers to work on; and from Biddell's scarifier and Crosskill's clod-crusher—to mention only two among several devices which figure in the early journals of the R.A.S.E.—there has been a continuous evolution towards the wide range of harrows, cultivators and rolls which are now at our disposal. But power farming to-day depends on many things besides efficient cultivating equipment; and it is mainly because of all the new labour-saving hay-making and harvesting machines that were introduced that the latter half of the nineteenth century has been called the Golden Age of agricultural inventions. Just how much McCormick's reaper owed to the earlier efforts of Patrick Bell and others can never be decided now: in any case the American had on his side the advantage of living in a rapidly developing country where labour was scarce and machinery an urgent necessity. But with this invention, its association with Deering's knotting device, and a parallel development of mowers and hay-making devices, the essentials of modern field implements were accomplished. From these developments came the world-famous McCormick-Deering combination, first of the great American implement firms, and the British firms—Bamford, Harrison McGregor, Ruston and Hornsby, and a host of others



A BUSY FARMYARD SCENE OF 1840 SHOWING A STEAM THRESHING MACHINE

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PLOUGHS

were exhibited at the first ROYAL SHOW in 1839

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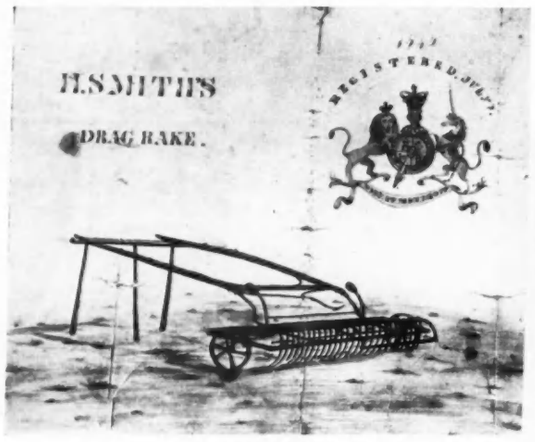
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TWO RAKES OF A CENTURY AGO MADE BY PREDECESSORS OF BLACKSTONE'S
A drag rake of 1842 A hay rake, about 1840

too numerous to mention—whose machines were soon to be found all over Europe.

Just one further link in the chain was required: the internal-combustion-engined tractor. But, in the meantime, steam power was to enjoy sixty years of continuous progress. British-made engines, made by Fowler, McLaren and others, were to be worked all over the world; and right up to the Great War, by which time draught oxen had long since disappeared, steam tackle was to be the only real rival to the horse. To an engineer there is still something attractive in steam power; its steady effort is better suited to most of the needs of cultivation than any other form of power that has yet come into use; and even now, steam would have no rival for such work as breaking old grassland or bursting-up fallows, were it not for the general demand for a mobile one-man, all-purpose outfit. The evolution of the latter belongs almost entirely to the post-War period.

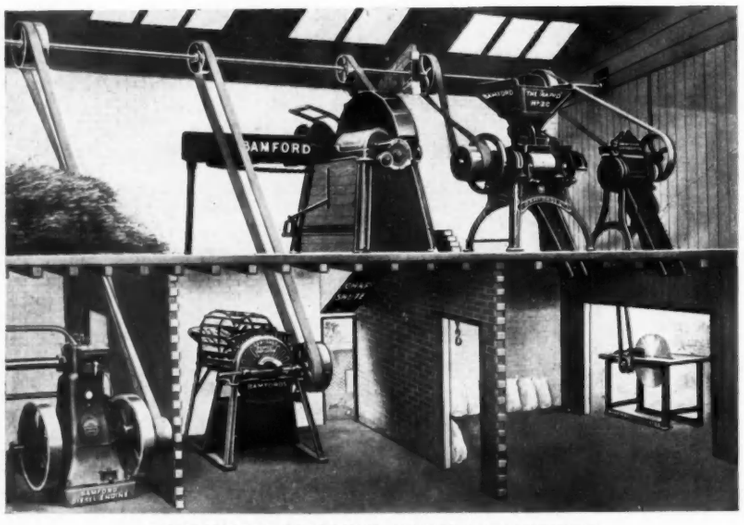
There was an oil-engined locomotive at the Royal Show of 1897, and the Ivel tractor appeared soon after the turn of the century; but these made little progress, and when tractors were needed for War-time food production, most of them had to come from overseas. Nor did the immediate post-War period bring a tractor development that was to have any lasting influence. The three series of trials held in 1919–21 attracted nearly fifty entries, but only a year or two later all but one or two had disappeared in the slump that followed the repeal of the Corn Production Act. The most significant event during this period was the appearance in 1917 of the first Ford tractor, whose unit construction, light weight, and relatively high-speed engine represented a radical departure from the ideas of the time. Following a favourable report from a panel of judges appointed, at the request of the Government, by the Royal Agricultural Society, this machine not only figured prominently in the War-time campaign, but became the prototype of all modern tractors.

British interest in tractors, however, lapsed for some years until it received new stimulus from the World Trials of 1930, at which the results of ten years of overseas progress in design were demonstrated, and the stage was set for mechanisation. Since then the range both of tractors themselves and of implements to go with them has been steadily widened. From a machine useful only for ploughing or heavy cultivation the tractor had evolved into a light, handy power unit which can be equipped to take part in nearly every farm operation; and, finally, during the last few years the introduction of pneumatic tyres has made the horseless farm a practical possibility.

Thanks to the firm foundations that were laid in the last century the accompanying implement development has been relatively simple. By strengthening, mounting more units on the same frame, and providing self-lift mechanism, all the traditional cultivating implements have been adapted to modern requirements. Through its power take-off the tractor has provided a mechanical drive for mowers and binders and has enabled their working width to be increased in proportion to the extra power that is now available. Even such ultra-modern devices as the harvester thresher or the pick-up baler are seen to be only new combinations of old components.

Indeed, given the tractor in its present-day form, mechanisation becomes a matter not so much of machines as of method. To-day, a mechanised farm is no longer a large-scale specialised unit growing nothing but cereals, although we owe much to the lessons in the adaptation of mechanical power and labour-saving methods which were first demonstrated on farms of that kind. Nor is mechanisation solely a matter of lowering production costs by labour-saving: improvements in technique and in quality of produce are equally important. Nothing has yet been said, for example, about the development of the milking machine and all the range of associated dairying appliances: sterilisers, refrigerators and so on, which have improved the cleanliness and efficiency of milk production out of all recognition. Incidentally, unlike most of the instances given in this article, the evolution of modern dairy appliances belongs almost entirely to the present generation. Again, with the more controllable hay-making time-table that has followed the adoption of power mowers, motor sweeps and other devices for speeding-up cutting and carrying, we have real possibilities of being able to make better quality hay in the future. Artificial grass-drying with its still greater possibilities has still to show that it can be adapted economically to ordinary farm needs, but no review of machinery developments would be complete without a mention of the pioneering work which grass-drying enthusiasts have already done.

And, finally, the toil-saving aspects of machinery development must not be overlooked. The drift of labour from the countryside to the towns is not entirely due to the higher wages which the latter can offer, and if we are to have an ample supply of agricultural labour in the future, conditions of working must be further improved. What the Americans call "stoop-labour" has been eliminated already from hay-making and harvest; while the tractor has freed many a farm worker from being "chambermaid to a pair of horses" at the end of his day's work. With the aid of future machinery we must eliminate "stoop-labour" from root growing and muck hauling: and we must give the men themselves the benefit of the extra leisure which those developments will bring.



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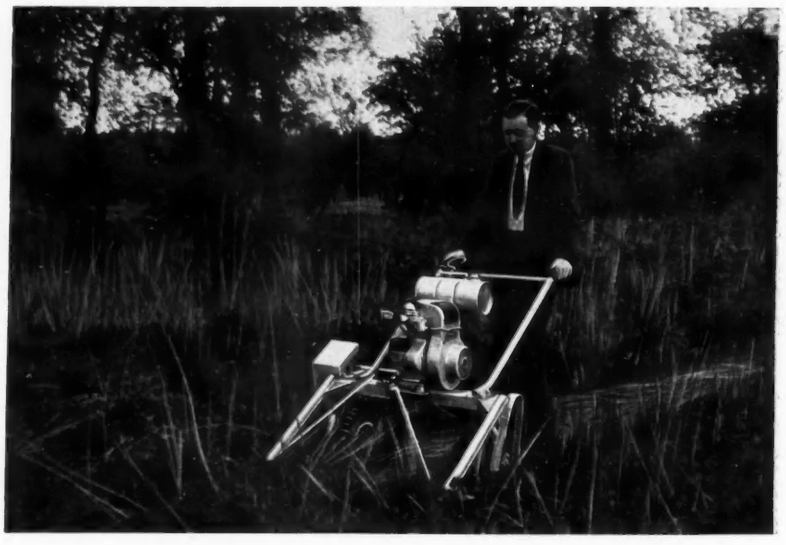
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MODERN IMPLEMENTS AT WINDSOR

THE decline in implement and machinery exhibits at the Royal Show last year has been arrested, the implement yard being substantially larger this year than for many years past. Of the original entries for the Society's silver medal, one—the fertiliser distributor entered by E. H. Bentall, Limited—has been deferred until 1940. Two others—the harrow entered by John Wilder, Limited, and the laying battery entered by R. J. Patchett, Limited—have not been accepted by the Implement Committee, being insufficiently new in principle. The remaining nine entries are: Combined swath turner and side rake, Messrs. W. N. Nicholson; disc feed fertiliser distributor, Messrs. W. N. Nicholson; vacuum-operated water pump, Gascoigne's (Reading), Limited; electric sterilising chest, G.E.C., Limited; tractor tyre, Firestone Rubber Company, Limited; strakes for tractor tyres, Kennedy and Kempe, Limited; grain drier, Kennedy and Kempe, Limited; beet harvester, Mr. W. M. Catchpole; mower, Mr. W. Richardson.



A LESS LABORIOUS METHOD WITH LONG GRASS
Lloyd's "Autosickle" at work

Messrs. W. N. Nicholson, who, it is interesting to note, secured a Royal Agricultural Society's silver medal ninety-two years ago, have two interesting entries. Their new hay-making machine is designed expressly for 6ft. swaths, this meeting a very real need in view of the increasing importance of tractor mowing. It is of the front-action type with two sets of flyers, one for each swath: the off-side head is floating and is carried on a pneumatic-tyred wheel. This construction ensures that the whole of both swaths is moved instead of merely one end being turned up. It is designed to turn or side-rake two 6ft. swaths, but can be folded instantly to pass through a 9ft. gateway. The fertiliser distributor has seven horizontal feed discs which may be removed easily for cleaning—a process which is usually neglected for long periods by the average owner. The hopper can be arranged at two different heights, allowing close working on a windy day or high clearance when sowing on ridges. The control is such that the machine will sow accurately from 29lb. to 3,000lb. per acre, and will handle all the usual fertilisers, wheat or grass seeds. The delivery mechanism can be arranged for broadcasting or sowing in drills, and a wide range of levelling adjustment is provided. The usual wide range of implements will be shown by this firm, including cultivators, harrows, food-preparing machinery, and dairy boilers.

Messrs. Gascoigne have entered a patented vacuum-operated water pump, which will deal with a total head up to eighty feet, the suction lift being limited to twenty feet. At the maximum head it will handle 100 gallons per hour and 300 gallons per hour at a total head of 35ft. It is actually a large pulsator with two water cylinders incorporated, the piston rod for these being connected to the pulsator rod by a crosshead. For deep wells the pumping unit can be suspended by the vacuum and water pipelines. The vacuum line is connected to the existing milking machine installation, thus providing a water supply at very little extra cost. This pump gained a silver medal at the Royal Dublin Show last May.

The General Electric Company have entered their electric sterilising chest for a silver medal award. With the gradual improvement of electricity tariffs electricity is in many cases able to compete with other sources of heat. For sterilising, the simplicity of apparatus and operation and, above all, the cleanliness of electricity are important factors: doubtless, where electricity can be obtained for ¾d. per unit, it merits serious consideration for this particular purpose.

The Firestone Spade-grip tyre has been specially developed to make the wheeled type pneumatic-tyred tractor usable under conditions which have hitherto been regarded as impossible. The tread design is such that smooth riding on hard roads is still obtained even though the heavy ribs are capable of penetrating surface slush in wet soil. Messrs. Kennedy and Kempe placed their spiral strakes for pneumatic tractor tyres on the market some time ago. These are now entered for a silver medal. They consist of chain girdles joined by spirally twisted bars which cover the tread in a similar manner to the chains used for motor cars. They have the great advantage that they do not add materially to the width of the tyre—a distinct drawback with most types. Several other types of strakes will be exhibited, notably the new type instantly retractable strakes by the Midland Implement Company. The "Quickgrip" strakes, marketed by Messrs. Opperman, Limited, are somewhat different in principle, being a series of radial and independent arms which may be folded back into the centre of the wheel.



THE HYGIENIC NOTE IN PIG-HOUSING
Danish type buildings by Messrs. Wilmot of Bristol

Messrs. Massey Harris will have an interesting display, including their new tractor plough adjustable for furrow widths from 8ins. to 12ins. They will also show their new hay-loader, which has been thoroughly tested under field conditions over the past two years. This follows their earlier types in having a cylinder and elevating conveyor instead of reciprocating bars, and will give a maximum elevation of 10ft. 6ins. The working width is 6ft. Messrs. Lainchbury are now marketing a new and useful implement in their sheaf-pitcher. This is tractor-drawn alongside a trailer, and is driven by its own motor. It is, in fact, a mobile elevator, loading sheaves direct from the field carefully and expeditiously.

Harrison McGregor, Limited, will produce their usual comprehensive exhibit including the "Universal" Thistle Cutter which has met with so much success recently. Extremely simple in design, it consists of a triangular framework carrying two wavy-edge blades. These are drawn apex first and have a cutting width of 7ft. 6ins. If drawn by a tractor or car, this can cover up to

6 acres per hour. The implement folds up for transport. The new Albion tractor trailer mower incorporates many improvements, notably a power lift for the cutter bar and self-aligning ball bearings for the connecting rod. This firm will also show a large range of hay-making and harvesting machinery, including swath turners for 4ft. 6in., 5ft., 6ft. and 7ft. cuts. Messrs. R. A. Lister are making a feature of their new " Listacool " cooler of heavy copper tubular construction. This cooler is actually tested to withstand a water pressure higher than mains pressure, and is heavily tinned inside and out. Their wide range of ball-bearing separators will be on view, arranged for hand or power operation. All ranges can be obtained with stainless steel bowls at slightly higher prices. The advantage of this material over tinware in both cleanliness and robustness is well worth the extra cost involved. The Lister range of petrol and oil engines is already comprehensive: it should be noted that their Diesel engines have "Listard" cylinder liners which decrease wear to a very small amount. Lister lighting sets will prove of interest to those who are considering auxiliary stand-by electricity plants for cases of emergency.



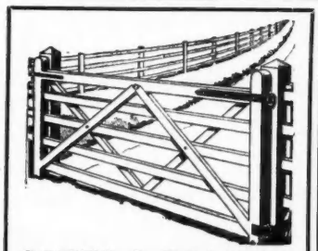
FOR THE PNEUMATIC-TYRED TRACTOR
The new Kennedy spiral strake

Messrs. Bamford's stand will be well worth a visit in view of their wide range of products. Diesel engines, pumps, and hay-making machinery are notable examples of this range; of interest mainly to smallholders and particularly to poultry farmers is the new Lloyds' Autosickle. This has a front cutter bar, the knife and the land wheels being propelled by a 1½ h.p. four-stroke engine. It cuts a swath the full width of the machine, and so it is extremely easy to manœuvre in confined spaces. The engine is mounted well out of the way of the cut grass. The farmer with a small dairy herd will be interested in Messrs. Wilmots' single range cowshed for six to nine cows and built to Ministry recommendations. It is made in standardised parts, and so extensions may be made at a later date with the minimum of expense.



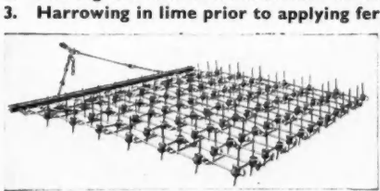
SPECIALLY MADE TO GRIP
The new Firestone heavy duty tyre

Doubtless there will be an added attraction in the venue of this year's centenary Royal. Unquestionably the visitor will be rewarded with a better display of farm machinery than at any other show this season: such a unique opportunity should not be missed by the intending purchaser. H. S. HALL.

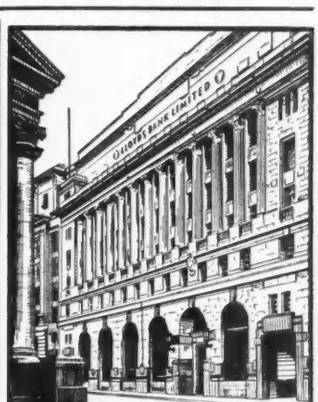


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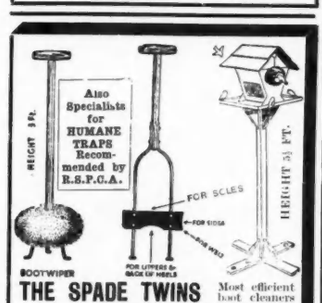
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THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD.

By The Hon. MAYNARD GREVILLE.

1939 CARS TESTED—XXII: THE 12 H.P. RILEY SALOON

I WAS particularly interested to have an opportunity recently of testing the new Riley Twelve, which, although in certain respects considerably modified, is the direct descendant of the 1½-litre Riley of other days. It will be remembered that the old Riley firm had to be wound up, and the business was reconstructed so as to come in the group of companies under the direction of Lord Nuffield, of which, of course, Morris Motors is the parent company.

Riley cars in the past always had a most enthusiastic following, who would certainly be hard to please if any considerable alterations had been made to their favourite model, a position which the 1½ litre probably filled. Alterations have been made to this 1½-litre, but I think I can honestly say that they are all improvements. If this car was an entirely new model one would undoubtedly say that it was a very exceptional vehicle, and, taking it as the successor or development from such a famous car as the Riley 1½-litre, I think that one must admit that, good as the old car was, the present version is an improvement.

The three chief alterations consist in the springing, the gear box and the body. Taking the last point first, the old Riley excellence of vision both for the driver and passengers has been retained in the new body-work, though still more room has been provided, the body being very wide. The visibility is really extremely good, especially for the driver. The running boards have almost disappeared, being of very small section, and the car is very easy to get into and to get out of. A folding central arm-rest is provided in the rear compartment, and the amount of flat floor space at the back is very generous.

Louvres are fitted over the door windows so that the windows can be left open slightly when it is raining, but there is plenty of space left for the driver to put his head out.

Next we come to the gear box. This is a conventional four-speed unit with synchro-mesh on second, third and top, and a remote-control, short, stiff lever for the actual gear changing.

A feature of this car is the increased smoothness of the engine and its ability to hang on. It has all the old Riley qualities of "high revving," but, when called upon by the lazy driver, will do most of the work on top gear in a quite amazing manner. The car will come down to about five or six miles an hour on this top gear, and pull away again evenly and smoothly, though, of course, if the gears are used, much improved acceleration can be obtained. Third gear is commendably silent, and over 55 m.p.h. can be reached on third and about 40 m.p.h. on second, which is also quite silent.



THE 12 H.P. RILEY SALOON

The springing is another point that has been improved in certain particulars. It is definitely softer than in the past, and, thanks to the use of a torsion bar at the rear, there is no serious tendency to sway on corners. For those who like hard springing of the old Riley type, this new suspension may come as a slight disappointment, but there is no doubt that the new car is far more comfortable, especially on rough pot-holed surfaces, and it can still be driven very fast with safety on twisting roads.

Long semi-elliptic springs are used on both axles, controlled by hydraulic piston-type shock absorbers.

The brakes are an excellent feature, being Girlings, as was Riley practice in the past. They have a delightfully firm feeling, and in addition pull up the car quickly without a heavy pedal pressure being necessary.

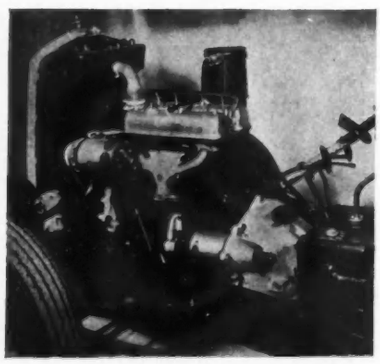
The steering is a very pleasant feature being of the Bishop cam type and fairly high-geared. It is commendably light, however, at low speeds, and a spring-spoked steering wheel is fitted to absorb any violent shocks and also to eliminate small vibrations.

The present 12 h.p. Riley engine retains the famous Riley cylinder head, with its overhead valves operated by very short push-rods from two cam shafts high up on the sides of the engine. This gives a nearly perfect spherical combustion head with the sparking plug right in the centre between the valves. A new method of mounting this engine has undoubtedly contributed to its great smoothness in the chassis, as there is no suggestion of vibration at any speed.

Formerly Riley used to drive the dynamo direct from the front end of the crank shaft. In the new car, however, this is now mounted high up in an accessible position on the side of the engine and is driven by belt.

An S.U. horizontal carburettor with large air cleaner and silencer is fitted, and the fuel is fed to this by means of a mechanical diaphragm pump, which draws its supply from a ten-gallon tank at the rear. Water circulation is by pump, and the amount of water delivered is so arranged that it is greater in the head than in the cylinder block, and the water flow is concentrated on the valve seats through jets.

Altogether this is a very worthy successor to a range of famous cars and, while it should not disappoint old Riley enthusiasts, it should be able to make a lot of new friends for the firm.



THE 12 H.P. RILEY ENGINE

FOR A BIRMINGHAM HOSPITAL

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SPECIFICATION

Four cylinders, 69mm. bore by 100mm. stroke. Capacity, 1,496 c.c. R.A.C. rating, 12 h.p. £9 tax. Overhead camshafts, valves worked through short push-rods. Riley hemispherical cylinder head. Three-bearing crank shaft. Coil ignition, 12-volt battery. S.U. carburettor. Four-speed gear box, remote central lever, synchro-mesh on second, third and top gears. Over-all length 14ft. 3ins. Weight, unladen, 24cwt. 2qrs. Saloon, £310.

Performance

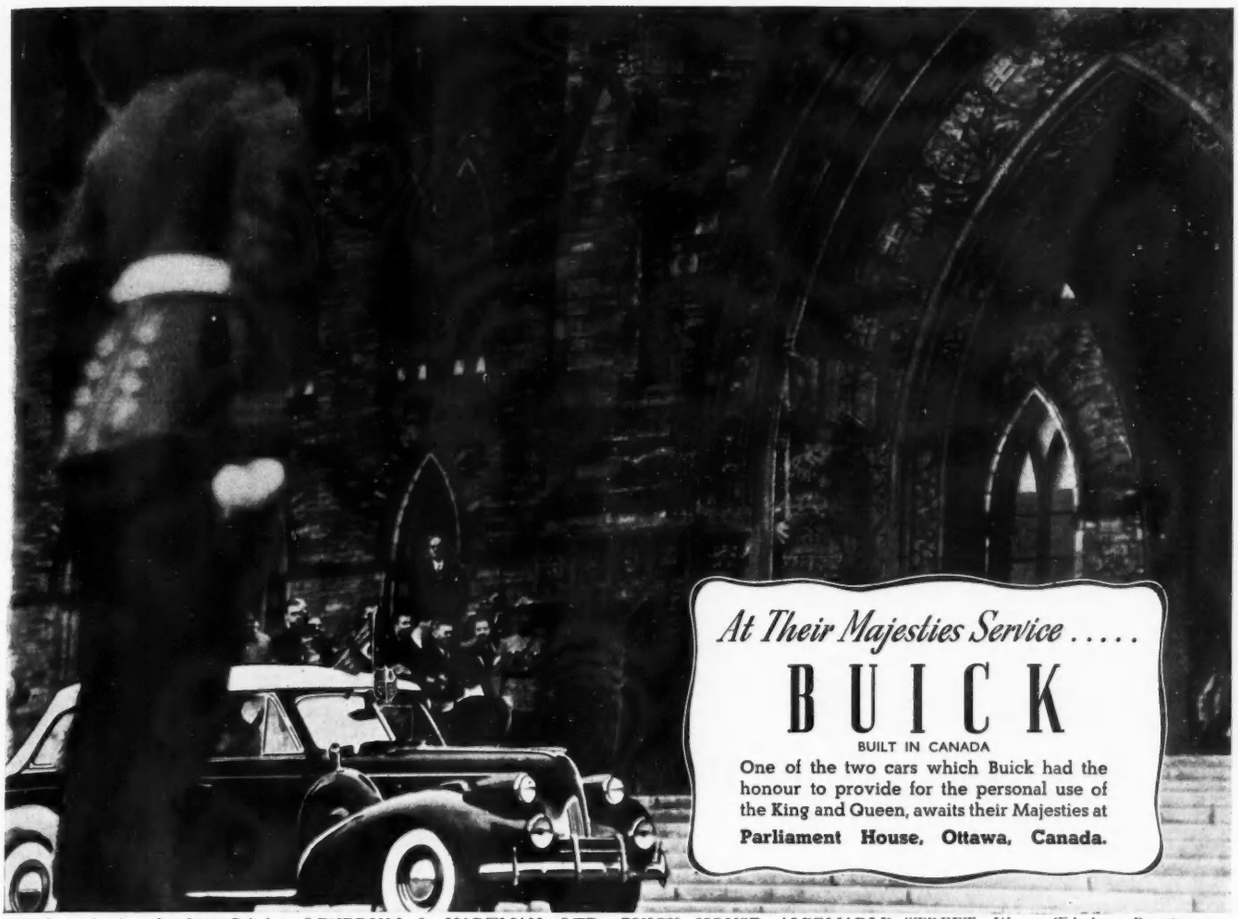
Gear	Gear Ratio	Gradient climbable	Acceleration 10–30 M.P.H.	Acceleration 30–50 M.P.H.
Top	4.88 to 1	1 in 11.7	11.5sec.	16 secs.
3rd	7.25 ,, 1	1 ,, 6·7	7.0 sec.	12 secs.
2nd	11.2 ,, 1	1 ,, 3.9	5.5. sec.	—
1st	19.4 ,, 1	1 ,, —	—	—

From rest to 30 m.p.h. in 7 seconds
,, ,, 50 ,, 18 ,,
,, ,, 60 ,, 29 ,,
Maximum speed top, 75 m.p.h., 3rd. 55 m.p.h.
Q Figure. 190 lbs. at 24 m.p.h.

Brakes

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A HOLIDAY IN NORWAY



A VIEW THROUGH THE TREES. THE GUDBRANDSDAL VALLEY, EASTERN NORWAY

LIKE a brilliantly lighted shop window, the fjords have so focussed the attention of the outside world that the beauty and variety of Norway's interior remains unsuspected by the great majority of people. Yet between up-to-date Oslo and the home of the Finns and the Lapps on the northern fringe of civilisation is enough wealth of nature and history to satisfy man's deepest craving for beauty and peace.

Though the centre of national life and communications, Oslo's chief merits, in the eyes of the visitor, are its lay-out on the Oslofjord and the beauty of its immediate surroundings. Within a few minutes of the capital and its harbour, filled all summer long with a myriad private yachts sailing in all directions, one enters the real Norway where the ancient sagas are still taught and every other building and landmark has its legendary significance.

The first impression travelling north from Oslo is one of rich fields split up, as if by a landscape artist, by lakes and forests and dotted with picturesque farmsteads and graceful churches. This is Ringerike, the rich agricultural district between the lakes Tyrifjord and Randsfjord, a wonderful bird's-eye view of which can be obtained from the 2,000ft. Krokkleiva (King's View), rising sheer as a wall to the east.

The neighbouring district round Lake Mjøsa can also be viewed at a glance from the summit of Skreia (2,500ft.). No impression of Norway is complete without a visit to Mjøsa. In the low forest-clad hills around it elks abound. In its waters trout up to 20lb. are caught, and vendace in large quantities in autumn. A delightful resort in this neighbourhood is Hösbjör, 1,550ft. up, with golf and tennis and one of the best hotels in Norway. Among short excursions from Hösbjör are the ruins of Steinsborg Castle and those of the twelfth century cathedral of Storhamar, while Hadeland, of winter sports fame, conceals a number of churches of the same period, particularly at Gran, Lunner and Tingelstadt.

Hösbjör is also a good angling centre, for, in addition to Mjøsa, Norway's largest river, the Glomma, flows near by, well stocked with trout, pike, turbot and perch. Often covered with logs floating down to the mills, it flows through the lovely Østerdal valley, bordered by wide mountain moors with small inhabited dales and gulleys reaching to Lake Femund, a veritable paradise for anglers. Elk and reindeer (shooting starts in September) roam the district, while ptarmigan, wildfowl and hares are plentiful.

The main road and rail route to Trondhjem, the Midnight Sun, and the north, lies along the Gudbrandsdal valley, parallel to and west of the Østerdal. It passes picturesque log houses and timber and stave churches round Fron, Vaagaa, Lom and Ringebu. At Kringen a memorial recalls the annihilation of the Scottish army in 1612; Bakke, Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" farm, is at Vinistra.

Gudbrandsdal is joined to Jotunheimen by a good motor road. This is Norway's mountain country. It consists of a multitude of wild valleys, grandiose peaks, many over 7,000ft., glaciers and entrancing lakes, of which Gjende and Bygdin, with its delightful mountain hotel, are the loveliest. Another motor road links Jotunheimen in the south with Valdres, where there is good fishing and several comfortable hotels.

Here, and in the neighbouring forest country of Telemark, the picturesque national costume is still worn, as farther south in the Setestal, long a favourite haunt of painters and lovers of folk-songs. The Settestöl is an excellent silversmith and his work is sold at nearly every farm along the valley. To the immediate west, in the Ryfylke area, start the southernmost fjords.

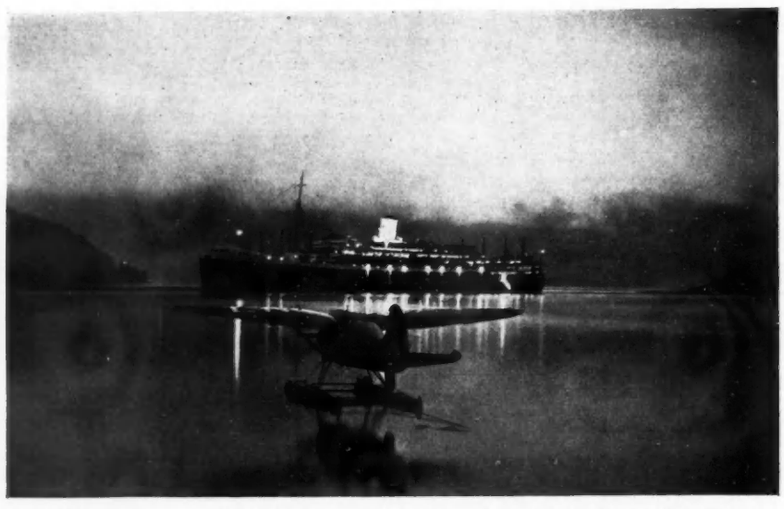
The fjords coast is, of course, visited by thousands of tourists every year, and English is spoken everywhere. Inland, however, in those parts which I visited and mention briefly above, there is no such atmosphere of tourism.

Indeed, everywhere one has the feeling of the pioneer enjoying life in the raw with none of its discomforts. In a 1,500 mile tour I hardly ever met a single foreign traveller.

Motorists will find petrol every twenty to thirty miles in the most sparsely populated areas. Good roads lead well into the Arctic Circle. Hotels and inns are spotless and beautifully run, with excellent food in plenty.

The main railway lines run from Oslo — northwards to Trondhjem and Namsos, and southwards to Kristiansand. The line from Bergen, to which runs the fastest and shortest sea route from England, is one of the most magnificent in Europe.

A. MOURAVIEFF.

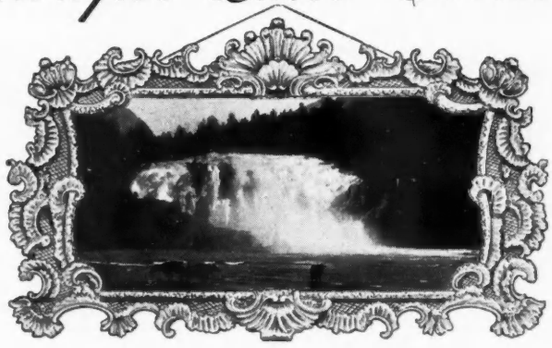


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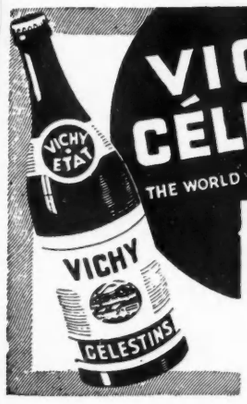
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ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

RECENT PROGRESS

THE occasion of the Royal Show would seem to be a suitable time for reviewing the electrification of our rural areas and for forming some estimate of the increase which has been shown in the use of the public supply during the past two or three years.

As to what proportion of farms and country estates now enjoy an electric supply, it is extremely difficult to form even an approximate estimate. Some time ago, as the writer has previously stated, the figure of 8 per cent. could be taken as roughly correct, but development has been much more rapid during the last year or two. Again, there is the question, what exactly is a farm? Further, there are certain areas, such as the very sparsely inhabited parts of Scotland, where it does not appear possible to give an electric supply, except where large groups of villages occur.

If we only consider farms in the ordinary meaning of the word, and also only take into account those areas where it is reasonable to expect electrical development, an estimate of 20 per cent. will be roughly correct at the present time. This may not appear to give cause for much satisfaction, but it marks a definite advance on the figures of even five years ago. It is, however, the rate of increase which indicates the progress that is being made in rural electrification.

Readers will be interested to know that there has been a marked tendency to adopt more uniform tariffs, so that in some cases country dwellers do not pay any more for their electricity than those situated near to a town. This is a policy which has long been demanded by the public, but it has needed both careful consideration and a certain amount of courage before being adopted.

It has been explained in these notes that the cost of supplying electricity is bound to be higher in country areas than in the town. At the same time, the tariffs in the town must be kept as low as possible, so that when electricity is supplied to rural consumers at town rates the supply authority is performing what is, from one point of view, pioneer work. His inducement is the hope of benefiting eventually from the increasing consumption in country districts.

A rural area which presents this problem is that supplied by the Wessex Electricity Company and associated companies. It covers parts of eight counties—including Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire, Hants, Berks and Bucks. The actual area is shown on the accompanying map, and covers approximately 4,000 square miles. It should be noted, however, that the larger towns, which are shown shaded, are not included, with the result that the whole of the area is essentially a rural one.

With a few exceptions, where the prices are lower, a standard tariff has been adopted throughout the area. The main feature of this tariff is a flat-rate charge for lighting of 7d. per unit with the alternative of a two-part tariff having a unit charge of 1d. per unit. For electric water heaters there is a special rate of ¾d. per unit.

This is a very fair tariff, especially when the service which is given by the supply authority is taken into account. With a view to encouraging new consumers, a certain amount of wiring is carried out free of charge, and there is no connection charge whatever for overhead lines up to 90ft. in length.

An idea of the success of the facilities offered will be gathered from the fact that out of 5,800 farms in the area, over 1,900—or over 30 per cent.—have a supply of electricity. Although the farms in this area are in many instances rather isolated and on the small side, several experiments have been carried out



The Electrical Review

AN EXAMPLE OF A RURAL AREA IN WHICH THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY IS BEING RAPIDLY DEVELOPED

The larger urban areas, which are shaded, are not included in the undertaking

with a new type of hay and corn drying plant operated by electricity. The other main uses are on the dairy farm and for such purposes as wood sawing, water pumping, clipping, and sterilising. Four farms operated by the Agricultural Research Council are among those taking a supply from the Company's mains.

As would be expected, the most rapid development of electricity on the farm has been seen in the more scientific applications. For such purposes as refrigeration and sterilising and for lighting, electricity is soon found to be the ideal method. For heavy power purposes it has not been adopted to anything like the same extent. Electricity has not yet taken the place of the petrol tractor, in the same way that the tractor has taken the place of the horse.

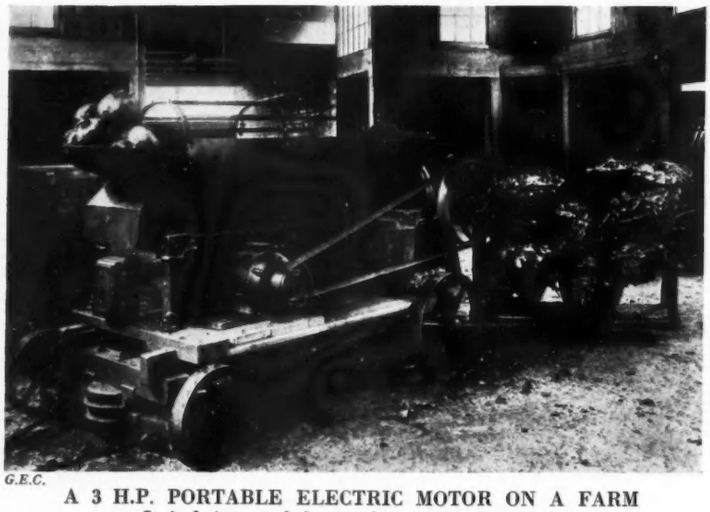
Rope-operated ploughs have been tried and found satisfactory, but the rather different technique which is required seems to some extent to counteract the low working costs. The use of electrically driven machines with a flexible cable does not appear to be practicable even with the small areas covered in this country. For driving fixed machines the electric motor is being rapidly adopted, its main advantages being that it is always ready for use and does not need any attention or adjustment—in fact, it does not need oiling in the usual sense of the term.

The portable electric motor is rapidly replacing the old steam traction engine: this particular unit will probably form part of every electrified farm equipment. The motors on these portable power units are usually from 3 to 8 h.p. There is no disadvantage in having a large motor, as it can be used to give any power up to its correct output and is still quite efficient even when under-loaded.

With a view to the use of these portable power units, the wiring installation should always include a number of suitable plug points dotted around at likely points. They can, however, be used at fairly long distances from the plug point provided that suitable cable is used. The type of cable used is generally termed "trailing cable," since it was originally developed for use in mining work where coal-cutters and other appliances have to be moved about. This cable is exceptionally tough, and will even stand being run over by farm carts without being damaged, although this experiment is not to be recommended. By this means electricity is taken to the work in the same way as water is taken by means of a hose. It is essential that suitable plugs and sockets and connectors should be used, but these are made by several manufacturers. They are completely water-tight and to all intents and purposes waterproof.

It is generally accepted that the present rapid expansion in rural electrification will be accelerated, and there can be no doubt that more interest is being taken both by the suppliers and the consumers.

J. V. BRITTAIN.



G.E.C.

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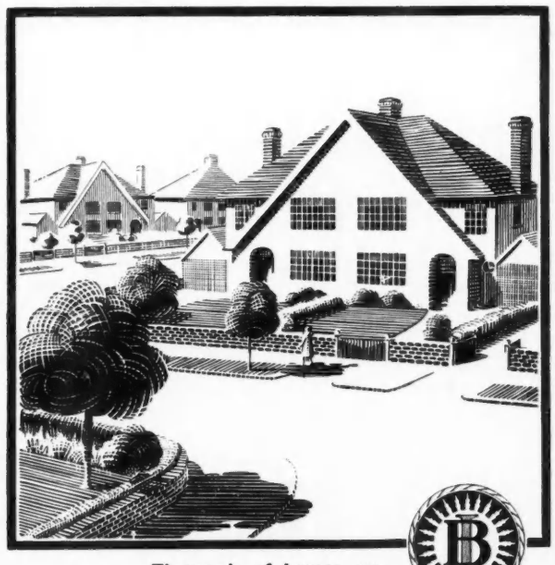
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WOMAN TO WOMAN

By SUSAN STEELE

IT has always seemed a little unfair that, while the farmer is young and jolly and his boy quite a fine character, the farmer's wife, so far as our traditional songs and sayings go, is chiefly celebrated for her rather unsporting activity in cutting off the tails of blind mice. No one who knows farm or village ways, however, will deny her usefulness, and that she can and often does contribute something very practical to the solving of our national problem of how to persuade agricultural people to be contented with agricultural life. To mention one thing alone, the farmers' wives have done a great deal to support the Women's Institutes which are making the countrywoman's life so much more hopeful and creative. This all rather arises, I find—looking back to the beginning of an idea, always a rather amusing piece of research—from the interests of Royal Show week coming at the same time as the receipt of a copy of "The Country Housewife's Handbook." This really excellent little book has been compiled by members of the West Kent Federation; it gives their own discoveries and practices in gardening, poultry and bee keeping, and cooking, including home-made wines and beverages, and is individual and local in the best sense of the word, and it costs one shilling and sixpence, post free.

* * *

"Village Industries." I went to the lovely show of Rumanian needlework at Liberty's rather with the intention of collecting ideas for our own village workers, but the exquisite stitchery and weaving and the low prices charged discouraged me. These are not the most salient points for most of our village industries. The phrase has acquired a rather forbidding sound, suggesting an obligation to buy things that one doesn't really want which the commercial world would not dream of trying to foist upon the public; and so, too often, one of the factors which might have been used in keeping our villages alive and full of workers has fallen into some discredit. In the old days, when there were so many subsidiary trades in the villages, our present difficulties were unknown, and I was interested to hear the other day at the International Wool Secretariat Exhibition at Bush House that machinery for spinning is now produced so small that a factory for fewer than twenty people might be set up. Hand-spinning is an extinct art in England, and for the last hundred years the weaver, whether by hand or machine, has had to work with yarn spun in a factory working on a large scale. This means, of course, that the yarn is more or less stereotyped. Now it is possible, as has been done at Clifford Mill, near Stratford-on-Avon, to start a small factory, train young people in the whole process of cloth-making, and so establish a little local and individual trade that will be able to compete with ordinary commercial productions without invoking charity or hiding under nice sayings about arts and crafts.

* * *

Table Decorations. Even if my garden contained all the lovely flowers that Mrs. Spry's seems to, I should not have had the bright ideas for using them to decorate dinner-tables that she had in collaboration with Mr. Herman Schryver at Elden's (84, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square) last week. I cannot tell you to go and see them, since the exhibition was only on for three days; but Mrs. Spry's firm of Flower Decorations goes on whatever the season. Yet you can spread a table with slender twiggy boughs and fasten bunches of cherries to them; and you can raid the kitchen garden for a heap of roots and vegetables, supplementing them with fruiterers' fruit and a Passion flower or two, and you can (perhaps) arrange the produce as enchantingly as she in the middle of a luncheon-table which will, incidentally, have a delicious kitchen-garden smell. Other ideas to think about are a pink and silver table-cloth garnished with silver mugs and plates, or a green silk one with ormolu standing on it. Or you can use grandmother's patchwork quilt as a table-cloth, with a group of artificial flowers standing in the centre and little posies of common flowers in everybody's place. If I had masses of old-fashioned roses, I might (if I could bring myself to do so) cut off all their heads and lay them in a great wreath on the cloth. But I do mean to grow more geraniums (of all shades) and put them in Bohemian glass vases on a crimson silk cloth, and serve only Bortch, lobster *à l'armoricain*, red cabbage, strawberries, and burgundy.

* * *

What a Woman Cricketer Does. A women's cricket team is to visit Australia for a second time, and sixteen players will sail on the *Narkunda* in October. They will be away about six months. The players will all pay their own fares between this country and Australia, but once they get there they become the guests of the Australian Women's Cricket Council. Roughly £130 will have to be found, and, as most of the players work in some way or other, sacrifices will have to be made.

What do they do when they are not playing cricket? Well, Miss Betty Archdale, the captain, is a barrister and was for some time secretary to Miss Ellen Wilkinson. The manager of the party is Miss E. Parish. She works in Barclay's Bank in Berkeley Square, supplying information to visitors, mostly from abroad. Miss Betty Snowball, the daughter of an eye specialist, is senior games mistress at St. Swithun's Girls' School, Winchester. Miss Grace Morgan, another wicket-keeper, is in the offices of the Ministry of Health. Miss M. Williamson—an ex-student of Bedford Physical Training College—is now a physical training organiser in Devon. Miss Freda Iredale is a dress designer. Miss E. Whelan is in the London Telephone Service; Miss Muriel Lowe, secretary to the rink manager at Harringay Stadium. Miss Aline Brown, sister of the Test Match player, Mr. F. R. Brown, is on the staff at Lady Walsingham's School in Norfolk; and Miss Megan Lowe teaches in a Central School in Melton Mowbray. Another teacher is Miss D. McEvoy, and she is on the staff of a technical college in Surrey. Miss Betty Belton works in the factory at Bournville; Miss Audrey Collins teaches chemistry at Huyton College; and the only three who seem to hold the fort at home are Miss B. Blaker, Miss P. Sulman and Miss M. Maclagan, and it wouldn't surprise me in the least if these last three were not in fact the busiest of all.

* * *

Papas of the Present Day. While looking through the announcements as to National Baby Week I was struck with a little piece of very sensible advice to mothers, which was that a father should not be "held up to his children as some 'bogey man.'" This attitude is in some cases a survival from Victorian days when every family had its household god or "Papa"—I have always wondered whether the Papas themselves felt omnipotent—and in many others it is an involuntary confession of irresolution or laziness. A father's relationship to his children is such a lovely thing that it is a thousand pities to distort it, and more than a thousand pities when he himself does not realise his happy opportunities. The National Baby Week Council—Baby Week this year is the first of the present month—has a lot to say on that point, for better "father-craft" is regarded by them as an essential if we are not, in spite of all our outcry about the falling birthrate, to go on allowing one baby in every seventeen to die before its first birthday.

* * *

The Vicomte in the Kitchen. "As you have made many requests for my onion pudding to accompany roast duck, here it is (writes the Vicomte de Mauduit in his latest letter). And please note (he adds) that when roasting a duck always prop it in the tin at the start breast downwards and after the first half-hour turn the duck over to brown the breast.

ONION PUDDING.

Take equal weight of chopped onions, suet and flour, add salt, pepper, a little milk, and mix to the consistency of suet pudding. Put in a greased pie-dish and bake in a moderate oven for an hour.

SALSIFY SAUCE BLANCHE.

Wash, scrape and dry salsify, then place them in cold water mixed with the juice of half a lemon, and leave them a few minutes. Boil them in a little salt water for twenty to twenty-five minutes. Drain, add to them a little butter, some chopped tarragon or parsley, one dessertspoonful of lemon juice, and shake well over the fire for two or three minutes. Stir in half a cupful of white sauce, stir well over the fire for two more minutes, season, and pour into a hot dish.

PEAS SAUTES.

Put the shelled peas with the heart of one small lettuce, two spring onions, salt, pepper, three lumps of sugar and a sprig of parsley in a saucepan half filled with cold water. Bring to the boil and simmer till tender. Drain, cut the leaves of the lettuce heart into strips, add one tablespoonful of butter to them, the peas and onions and shake and toss over the fire for three or four minutes.

SPINACH FRITTERS.

Boil, drain and mince some spinach, add a little nutmeg and a little sugar; then shape into balls or croquettes and roll them in toasted breadcrumbs. Make a little batter with egg and milk by beating both well, coat the balls or croquettes with it, then drop them in a frying-pan of boiling fat. When the fritters rise, take out and drain on paper.

CREME AU CHOCOLAT.

Melt 2 oz. of chocolate in a gill of milk, allow to cool, and stir in the yolk of one egg. Whip the white to a froth, and lightly stir it in the chocolate. Pour into deep glasses, or into a large glass bowl, and leave to set on ice. Add a little cream on top and sprinkle with chopped nuts."

FASHION FAIR

THE SALES

By

DORA SHACKELL







BLOUSE in rusty pink crêpe Suzette. Hand made throughout. Miss Lucy of Harewood Place.

LIGHT grey chalk striped suit with canary Tattersall vesting. The skirt has new long pleats at back and front. Studd and Millington, Chancery Lane.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS length coat and vest in fleecy Angora tweed. Studd and Millington, Chancery Lane.

BY now a great many of the sales are in full swing. Some keen bargain-hunters have already wrested bargains from others less lynx-eyed. Just a few of us may be out of humour with the whole thing, and almost longing for a store showing a normal front and calm interior.

At one time I rebelled against the chaotic state of a shop in full sale! I declined to believe that it was necessary to have to do all one's serious summer and holiday shopping before June was out. Nor did I feel any jollier about it when, towards the end of an unexpectedly hot July, a search of the shops for a straw hat proved them to be completely denuded of such things, and produced only promises of "the new felt models which will be here next week, Modom!" But though the strange economics of the business are still beyond me, I have learned and profited from my lesson. Just why the exclusive piece of tweed I have longed for all the spring is now going for a song I know not; nor why one can snap up model summer frocks at silly prices when there are still two months of hot weather to cope with. And the reduction of even proprietary articles, which rebound to their normal price the moment the



FLORAL printed moiré evening frock in cerise, grey, black and white. A tiny blue band encircles the skirt and makes the shoulder straps. Price fifty guineas reduced to nine and a half.

PALEST grey satin-backed romaine makes the second frock. The bodice has diamanté decoration on flesh-pink chiffon. It was fifty guineas, is now twelve.

THE little coat for Autumn is in ocelot. Price thirty-nine guineas, reduced to twenty-five. All these models are from Machinka of Dover Street.

sale is over, completely defeats me. But mine not to reason why! Better to accept the prevailing conditions, and to make the glad most of them.

No wise woman will neglect to stock up on household linen and such like. And even if yours is not the temperament to ferret out the ultimate in bargains, there are always things, like soap and notepaper, which can be had a good percentage cheaper during the month of July. Your shoe shops, apart from selling-off oddments, according to their generosity will allow 10 to 15 per cent. off the ordinary lines. So it is worth while considering a repeat order of your favourite satin mules or standard golf shoes at this time. Happily, you can do that by post.

* * *

Even tackled in the most light-hearted mood, "saleing" can be a wearing business. One is always harassed by the gnawing fear that while one lingers in one store, others are accumulating unique riches elsewhere. For those whose time is limited, or who must of necessity order by post, I have hunted up a few things which may just fit in with present requirements.

Miss Lucy, Limited, of Harewood Place, comes first with a hand-made blouse, exactly the thing for evenings in August and later on. To have a blouse like this, which really fits and bears the inestimable stamp of fine handwork, is always a joy. When there are guineas off the price naturally you will fall.

Two very lovely evening frocks from Machinka of Dover Street are another suggestion. Their loveliness is apparent even in cold print. The descriptions will tell you how suitable a

purchase they are, the secret being that, although they will make a grand début now, they are both of the kind that will look just as charming in winter. It is so easy to be swept off your feet by some lovely gown that is only suitable for summer.

The little ocelot coat on the same page is for the woman who looks ahead. By next October fur prices will soar, and it will be a comforting thing to have this treasure hoarded away against the first day when there is a nip in the air. Derry and Toms' three-piece suit is a good buy for the same reason.

Those going north later on will be glad to profit by Studd and Millington's sale. After all, one just has to have tailor-mades, so why not save on them? I chose the seven-eighths coat for its material, and for the cheeky little waistcoat which goes with it. Wear the coat now for travelling and store the waistcoat for the autumn, and you will be very glad of your forethought. Waistcoats, incidentally, are in for a vogue, as you will see from the photograph.

* * *

To return to immediate needs, what could be nicer than the really delightful two-piece frock and jacket from Derry and Toms? It is newer than wearing plain and printed together. The little collar and flower are in very fine piqué, and are detachable for laundering.

Gorringe's have the other pleasant little summer two-piece, and the reduction on this makes it a very worth-while investment. They also have the dear little blouse and skirt. A scheme which Gorringe's are launching during their sale is a valuable one for those prone to remnant hoarding. Instead of unplanned buying of the tempting fabrics so reduced in price this year, you will find each piece has a suggested pattern for making up your particular choice. If that does not quite suit you there is an advisory pattern counter for your benefit.

It sounds a good scheme to me!

Although I have not sketched anything, I have discovered that Alfred Day of Parkway, Regent's Park, have some grand bargains. They have, too, a good plan for ordering by post. Contained in their "Fashion Guide" is a self-measurement form together with patterns from which to choose. On these made-to-measure orders there is a discount of 10 per cent. throughout the month of July. This should satisfy the keenest purchaser!



THREE-PIECE tweed suit. The top coat is in green with gold overcheck, the suit in plain green. It has a specially attractive skirt gored in front with a pleat at the back. The little frock with front pleated skirt and fitting jacket is in navy and white pure silk crêpe. Both are from Derry and Toms.

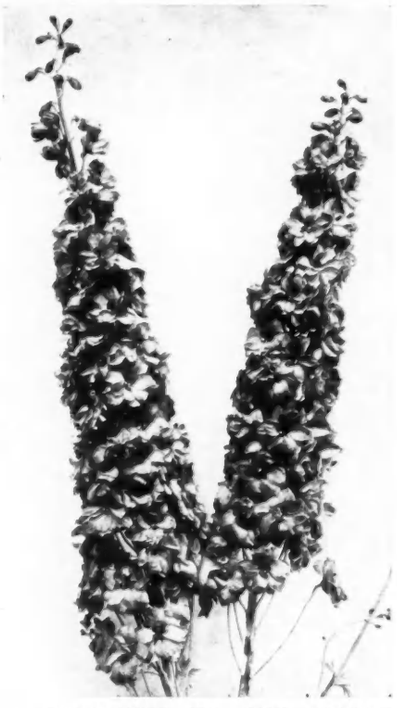
THE delightful little frock and bolero is in navy and white crêpe with fresh white collar and cuff. The blouse is in polka dot shantung, the pleated skirt is in crease resisting hopsack. They make a delightful holiday outfit. Both from Gorringe's.

DELPHINIUMS AND SWEET PEAS AT WESTMINSTER

IT was delphinium and sweet pea day at the Royal Horticultural Society's Halls, Westminster, on Friday of last week, when the British Delphinium Society and the National Sweet Pea Society held their annual exhibitions, and in each case there was a remarkably fine show which reflected the greatest credit on all those responsible for their organisation, and the various exhibitors, both trade and amateur, who contributed to the displays. Judging from the high standard and quality of the individual exhibits (there was hardly a poor spike in the delphinium show or a poor flower among the sweet peas), a difficult season seems to hold no terrors for those who specialise in their favourite garden flowers—one an acknowledged aristocrat among summer flowering perennials, the other the queen of annuals. In both shows the amateurs were not far behind the trade growers in the general excellence of their exhibits: an indication that these specialist societies and exhibitions are serving a useful purpose not only in encouraging interest in the particular flower, but also in promoting knowledge and skill in its cultivation and exhibition.

Though it lacked the imposing appearance of Messrs. Bees' fine group—which included splendid spikes of many of the leading varieties such as Rose Marie, True Blue, Mrs. Paul Nelke, Lady Grace, Wrexham Glory, Blue Beauty, Devonshire Cream, and Pink Sensation, effectively arranged in large baskets with a groundwork of ferns—the exhibit of Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon had it for variety and quality. Arranged on five tables, it provided the visitor with an excellent idea of what has been accomplished with the flower in recent years and, incidentally, showed the debt of gratitude which all lovers of the delphinium owe to the skill and industry of the two Langdons, father and son, who have done more than anyone to bring about this remarkable transformation. Practically all the modern varieties were represented in this group, and among the most outstanding were the ultramarine blue Duchess of Portland, Blue Spire (sky blue), Lorna, Blue Boy, Lady Holt, Lady Augusta, Natalie, Lady Amy, D. B. Crane, Blue Beauty, and Ethereal. Supplementing the established favourites were several novelties, the most noteworthy of which were the sky blue Myra, a really first-class garden variety with a splendid spike of true sky blue flowers; Crystal, another lovely pure flower with a long, rather loose spike; Bluebell (cornflower blue) and the deep violet Violetta, an impressive plant both in colour and habit. Another good group which included many of the standard kinds was staged by Messrs. Bakers, who had A. J. Moir, Wrexham Glory, Violet Robinson, Mrs. Newton Lees, Blue Spire, and the purple Mrs. Tippetts in splendid condition, as well as Pink Sensation and one or two Belladonna varieties. Messrs. Artindale showed a group of their attractive double blue variety called Alice Artindale, while the Marsdon Nursery had an attractive collection of many of the Belladonna varieties, among which the deep blue Werdy was prominent.

In the competitive classes, Mr. F. A. Bishop had a most successful day, winning the challenge cup offered to the most successful exhibitor, as well as the medal offered for the best spike in the competition classes, with a magnificent shapely spike of the deep rosy purple Lady Teresa. In the class for eighteen spikes Mrs. Hugh Lang had it all her own way, showing some excellent examples of Mrs. Newton Lees, Lady Eleanor, and Hugh Lang. The class for twelve spikes produced some good exhibits, and here Mr. Bishop led with Lady Houston Boswall second. In Class 3, for another twelve spikes, Lady Houston Boswall led with a good team comprising Mrs. Newton Lees, Blue Beauty, Lady Eleanor, and W. B. Cranfield, while she also took first place for nine spikes. Mrs. Hugh Lang won the class for six spikes, while Mr. Ferrier was first for six spikes of single varieties. Mr. Bishop led in the class for six seedling varieties, and also won the gold medal for the best blue seedling. In the decorative classes Miss Schenk, Miss Bishop and Mrs. Docwra were the most successful competitors. The *Amateur Gardening* Cup awarded for one spike of delphinium was won by Mrs. Hugh Lang.



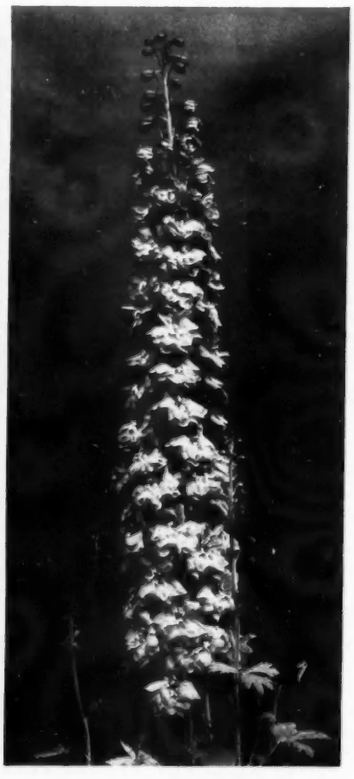
A NEWCOMER TO THE VIOLET SHADES. Violetta with a dense spike of deep violet flowers

THE SWEET PEA SHOW

In the Sweet Pea Society's Exhibition, which made a brightly coloured display in the Old Hall, the finest exhibit was that staged by Messrs. Bolton and Sons, who excelled both in quality and variety. They showed all the leading varieties, and among the most noteworthy were Rose Marie, Gigantic and its counterpart in cream, the salmon scarlet Thriller, Bluebell, Aristocrat, Duchess of Gloucester, Mrs. C. Kay (lavender), Dandy (almond pink), the deep scarlet Welcome, Gold Crest and Golden Star, a deep salmon pink variety which received an award of merit at the recent trials at Wisley. Messrs. Suttons also had a most attractive group which included fine blooms of Suttons' Delphinium, Dazzler, Mavis, Lullaby, Youth, Purple Monarch, the white Everest, and Dainty Bess, a new introduction with blooms of carmine pink. Bacchus, the orange scarlet Golden Wings, and Mayfair (rose pink) were outstanding in the group from Mr. T. B. Stevenson; while in Messrs. King's display, Melody, Doris (cerise) and My Choice (pale blue) were notable. In the competitive classes the flowers were all of remarkably good quality. With a splendid lot of twelve vases, Major C. B. Krabbe won the *Daily Mail* Challenge Cup and the City of Bath Challenge Cup offered for the best exhibit from an amateur in the open section; Mrs. Richards of Cerrig Llwydion led in the corresponding class in the amateurs' section.



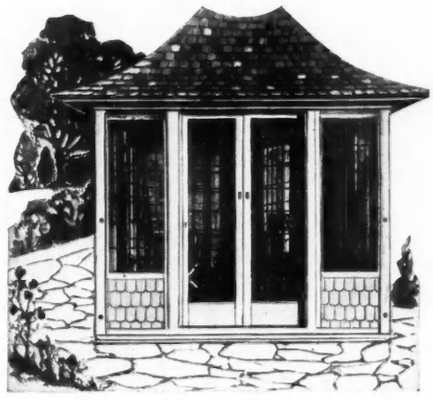
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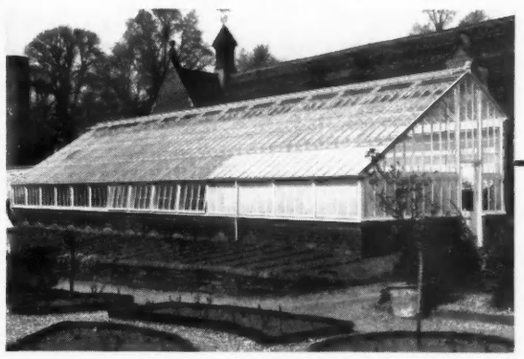


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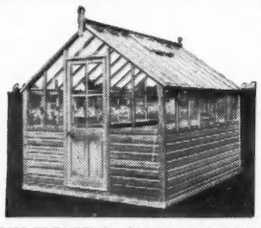
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July 1st, 1939.

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